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ARKANSAS.

WHAT LED TO THE RECENT CONTEST.

THE FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE STATE—BROOKS STILL DEFIANT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Thursday, May 21, 1874.

The political situation in the State of Arkansas has probably never been so much confused as it is at present. The Brooks-Baxter controversy—which was a natural outgrowth of the manipulations of United States Senator Clayton and his friends, and which began upward of two years ago—has so broken up party lines, united old factions, and created new ones, that to-day, strictly speaking, there is no Republican and no Democratic Party in the State. During the disgraceful strife which has just been closed by the intervention of the Federal authorities, Democrats and Republicans went hand in hand on both sides, and under both leaders could be found well-known and tried Union officers and others who were equally distinguished in the rebel service. The negroes, too, were about equally divided. Brooks was supported by most of the Federal office-holders; this, however, was due to, and occasioned by, the influence of the two United States Senators. The politicians here, as a class, are formed of the worst elements of society, the stragglers of both armies who settled here after the war for the Union; and the great masses of the people are so ignorant, and living as they do, in remote districts, without the means of receiving information from, or communicating with, the outside world, are so easily led, that it was no difficult task to secure willing adherents to both sides. Whatever evil has fallen upon the Commonwealth can be easily traced to the influence of the professional politicians named.

THE HISTORY OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

During the past four years the State Government has been controlled by what is known here as the Clayton Republicans, who have been charged by both Brooks and Baxter with great extravagance in public expenditures, unlawful disfranchisement of electors, and other corrupt uses of the machinery of elections. As stated by Mr. Brooks, he and his friends, on these grounds, earnestly opposed the faction in power. For a time this opposition was carried on within the Republican Party without a formal division. So intense did the strife become, however, that in the Spring of 1872 the Republican State Convention was divided. Hon. B. F. Rice, then United States Senator, with what was claimed to be a majority of the committee, supported the Brooks, then known as the Reform, Party, while Senator Clayton and his friends, also claiming a majority of the committee, adhered to their former positions, and, as it is now claimed, to the corrupt practices with which they had before been charged. On the 22d of May, 1872, the State Convention, called by what was known as the Reform State Committee, met at the capital. It is said to have been composed almost entirely of Republicans who had heretofore always been true to their party. This convention nominated Joseph Brooks for Governor, and at the same time declared for the Cincinnati platform and indorsed Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Shortly afterward the Clayton wing of the party met, but made no nomination at that time. During the month of June following, the Democratic and Conservative Convention assembled. It was composed of the ablest men of those factions in the State, and contained a small "Bourbon" element. After mature deliberation, a large majority of the convention adopted "the Reform Republican platform," and declined to make any nomination, thus indorsing, as it is claimed, the nomination of Mr. Brooks. To carry out this purpose a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Brooks men in the management of the election. The ticket was modified by the incorporation of the names of a few Liberal Reform Democrats, and the canvass opened. In August the Clayton party held a convention, and Mr. Baxter was nominated for Governor.

The so-called Reform Republicans advocated the abolition of the disfranchisement provided for by the Constitution of 1868, retrenchment and economy in public expenses, and measures tending to secure fair elections. The canvass was one of the most bitter and exhaustive ever made in the State. As far as can be ascertained all kinds of fraudulent election devices were practiced by both sides, and it is now claimed that there was not a fair election in any county in the State. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Baxter by a majority, as declared, of some 3,200 votes. At the same time Mr. Brooks and his friends claimed that he had been elected by at least 8,000 majority, and that the declaration of Baxter's election was fraudulent. Professing to believe this, and having been informed that the returns in Little Rock and other places had been manipulated by the Clayton party, Brooks applied to the United States District Court for relief, claiming the right to collect and present testimony in the case. The Judge of the Court, Mr. Cauldwell, declined to take jurisdiction in the case, and recommended the complainant to apply to the State Courts, at the same time, as claimed by Brooks, alleging that they had jurisdiction. When the Legislature met, the case was presented to that body for a hearing and investigation. Brooks now states that to prevent a hearing before the Legislature, Gov. Baxter used the immense patronage of the executive office to bribe members, issuing for that purpose between thirty and forty commissions to office, for members of that body, and that the result was that his petition was rejected without having been read. Desiring to test Baxter's title to the Governorship Brooks next made application to the Supreme Court of the State for a writ of *quo warranto*, and at the same time made such demonstrations as induced Baxter to organize a strong military force, and station them at the State-house. Mr. Brooks also claims that an officer was stationed in the Supreme Court-room with a proclamation of martial law in his pocket, and orders to arrest the Judges if they decided in his favor. This, however, lacks confirmation, and is very emphatically denied by the Governor. The court finally denied Mr. Brooks' motion, and an opinion to that effect was written and filed some time after the decision. Still dissatisfied, and claiming that the question of jurisdiction had not been decided, the gentleman named filed his suit under the State Court of practice in the Circuit Court, and proceeded to take testimony. This course was pursued until, on the 15th of last month, he obtained what Baxter's friends denounce as an illegal judgment, and took forcible possession of the executive office. This he held through thirty-four days of riot and bloodshed until the 19th instant, when, under proclamation of the President recognizing Gov. Baxter, he retired, and disbanded the five or six hundred armed men who had gathered around him. This, however, must not by any means be taken as an indication of the close of the contest. Mr. Brooks is still defiant, and still declares that he was rightfully elected and will yet possess himself of the office.

STATEMENT OF MR. BROOKS.

In an interview had with Mr. Brooks, this morning, he stated that he intended to remain in the State, and hoped ultimately to gain the position that has been the cause of so much disturbance. When asked what, in his opinion, had led to the recent disorder, he stated that, during the entire canvass of 1872, Gov. Baxter's friends constantly asserted that, no matter how few votes he received, he should be declared elected. On the other hand, Mr. Brooks states that he had constantly assured the people who were becoming timid under the threats made by Baxter's friends, that if they gave him votes enough to elect him he would pledge himself that their choice should be sustained. Baxter himself having repeatedly asserted that he would pay no attention to the courts in the matter of the contest, and would resist them with military force, and having by bribery of members of the Legislature secured the rejection of Brooks' petition for an investigation, and having overawed the Supreme Court by threats of martial law and the presence of armed men, and in every way possible way having shown that he would resort to any means to prevent the investigation of his title to the office of Governor, the people naturally became restive, and urged Mr. Brooks to carry out his promise to take the office the people gave him by their votes. Knowing that it would be no easy matter to face Baxter, who had subsidized a large number of newspapers throughout the State, by whose influence a force of men was being collected, called together his own adherents. This was the condition of affairs when the opportunity presented itself for him to urge his case by force.

PRESENT INTENTIONS OF THE BROOKS FACTION.

In answer to the question, What does the Brooks party now intend to do? Mr. Brooks replied, in substance, that they still proposed to seek investigation before any competent tribunal, relying on the well-established fact that their ticket was elected, believing that any tribunal before which investigation can be secured cannot fail to recognize the justness of their cause. Should they fail to receive the investigation which they believe they are justly entitled to, they will endeavor to secure a liberal Constitution under the call for a constitutional convention which they have forced from the Baxter clique. Mr. Brooks further states that he has always, but particularly since the canvass of 1872, been pledged to a constitutional convention, while Mr. Baxter always evaded the question. Finally, he says that his friends, as a party in the State, have no doubt of being able to achieve a victory in the Fall elections which will fully vindicate their course in the present contest.

THE VIEWS OF GOV. BAXTER.

Gov. Baxter, who was found at the executive chamber in the State-house to-day, spoke very freely in relation to the past riots, and the prospect of Arkansas in the future. Regarding Mr. Brooks he is very reticent, saying simply that all the statements made by that gentleman about the contest for Governor are utterly false and without foundation. He says that he was clearly elected by a majority of over three thousand of the best votes in the State, and that should he run against Brooks again to-day he would beat him by three times that number. The principal cause of the late contest, as stated by him, was his refusal to accede to the demands or obey the orders of United States Senators Dorsey and Clayton. The next Fall election in the State will control the choice of a Senator in the place of the latter. By the laws of the State, the registers of voters, the constables, and Magistrates, are all appointees of the Governor, the polls are controlled and managed by the officers mentioned, and should they be dishonest and disposed to do so, they could declare the election as having resulted in favor of whoever they pleased. Knowing this, and taking alarm at his growing popularity, they sent an emissary from Washington, who distinctly and in terms proposed to make fraudulent appointments of poll-clerks, and thus secure the re-election of Clayton. This proposition was indignantly refused, and the agent returned to Washington. Soon afterward Senators Clayton and Dorsey came to Little Rock and made the same proposition, offering him office, power, and large sums of money if he would accede to their demands. Failing to secure either end in relation to the elections, they proposed that he should issue several million dollars' worth of bonds in the interest of railroad schemes of the two Senators. This he also refused to do, whereupon they threatened the withdrawal of their support, and soon afterward made overtures to Mr. Brooks and his party. These were accepted, and by the influence of Clayton and Brooks the insurrection and consequent riot and bloodshed were occasioned. Gov. Baxter is particularly bitter in his expressions regarding Clayton. It almost seems as if he could forgive Brooks for his share in the contest. But of Clayton he speaks with a hatred and violence that cannot well be described. To-day, in the presence of the writer and several well-known Arkansas politicians, he said, "Clayton is a rascal of the worst kind, and should he ever dare return to this State I am not so sure that I will not have him arrested and tried for treason in having attempted to overthrow the State Government." He further stated that he knew that Clayton had secured his seat by fraud and corruption, and that should his case ever come to trial, he would use every means in his power to secure an investigation. Such crimes could be proven against him as would cause his immediate expulsion from the Senate, if not his imprisonment as a common felon. Brooks, he says, is clearly guilty of treason, the punishment of which is death, and while he would dislike to do so, he will have to let the law take its course should his rival remain in the State. Such a course would be necessary for his own safety and the peace of the people. He is profuse in his promises of good government, and appears to be desirous of making his administration as popular in the future as it has been warlike in the past. With this end in view, he is removing nearly all the State officers and appointing others. It is generally observed, however, that only those are being removed who are supposed to have sided with Brooks in the late struggle. In all efforts at good government Gov. Baxter will be earnestly supported by the better class of the people of the State, who are heartily sick of the discord and anarchy which has not yet entirely ceased.

It is much feared, however, he will encounter serious trouble in the ranks of those who only a few days ago were among his warmest advocates. All those who took a prominent part in the fight for the Governorship are now clamoring for office, and as he cannot find places for all, many are leaving the capital. His innumerable Militia Generals, too, are dissatisfied at the course taken by the Legislature in recognizing a number of Brooks' friends, and on this account Gen. Newton, who has shown considerable skill as Commander in Chief of the Baxter forces, yesterday resigned his position. The State Treasurer has also resigned. Every one here hopes for a brighter future for Arkansas, but what with Brooks still asserting his claims, large bodies of lawless and armed men just disbanded, and even the warmest adherents of the administration dissatisfied because of not receiving the patronage which they expected, it is extremely doubtful if such desires are soon to be realized.

THE SITUATION IN LITTLE ROCK.

The city has been very quiet since the entrance of the Governor into the State-house, and business is generally picking up. The boats have again commenced running to and from Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and the different points on the river, and, with the exception of those on the Memphis road, which is still under water, the trains are running regularly. Brooks' soldiers have all left the city and only a small troop of Baxter's men now remains. They are here ostensibly as the Governor's body-guard, but at the same time do duty as police, the municipal authorities having been obliged to disband those under their control on account of an empty treasury. The reports from the Pine Bluff region, which were so alarming after the close of hostilities, are now more reassuring. King White, with a number of his men, has gone there to keep the peace, and no further disturbance is apprehended. The same information has been received from the Fort Smith region.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

WILL THE GENERAL RUN THIS YEAR?—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS OF HIS INTENTIONS—MASSACHUSETTS POLITICIANS ANXIOUS—A REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 20, 1874.

The question which has of late years stirred the political waters of Massachusetts, about the middle of May is once again discussed, and soon it must be answered. That question is not, "Will the Legislature ever adjourn?" but "Will Gen. Butler run this year for Governor?" This important problem must soon be solved. As usual, it is announced, on "good authority," that he will and that he will not run. The other day a Washington correspondent told us that he will not run, and the people straightway made up their minds that Gen. Apathy would be at the State Convention instead of Gen. Butler. But the Washington correspondent was probably imposed upon, or rather he was misled by a chance remark of the General, who jokingly said he was going to the Fiji Islands on a vacation, to see how well a diet of young and tender missionary would restore the wasting tissues of his sinewy but enervated frame. Another Washington correspondent, whose dispatches are said to be frequently "inspired," comes to the front and denies that the General will not run. His information is full, and evidently correct, for he informs an anxious public that "so far as can be ascertained, it is not Gen. Butler's purpose to abandon his fight for the Massachusetts Governorship next Autumn, as has been alleged in some newspapers. He believes that he has the inside track, and that he can command enough votes in the Republican State Convention to give him the nomination."

This correspondent evidently has his information from head-quarters, and unless some change occurs, it may be accepted as a fact that Massachusetts will wrestle again with the man who can put her in a whirlpool of excitement quicker than any other person living. If Gen. Butler really intends to run, as this semi-official announcement and certain local movements would seem to indicate, it may be well to briefly glance at his chances of success or failure. When he first made such a vigorous run in 1871 he took reform and retrenchment for his platform, and attacked into the State commissions and the large expenditures of some departments with a force which told. Then he made some good points; but as the question of his nomination was a comparatively new one, many members of the Republican Party stood or sat on a very high fence and did not jump either way. Butler had just before had some great successes down in his district; he had demolished several of his enemies, and it was thought in some quarters that if he had made up his mind to be Governor he would be in spite of any and all obstacles. The convention was a notable one, and for hours no one knew who had a majority in it. A straw would have turned it either way at times, and if there had been a secret ballot at some odd seasons in that convention, Butler might have been nominated. But the straw was blown in the wrong direction for him. On the first test vote the anti-Butler men got him to agree to take it by counties, the delegates to rise, and as Barnstable, Berkshire, and many of the strong anti-Butler counties were called first, the majority was so large against him in those squads that the delegates jumped down from their high fence of non-committal, and Butler lost the day. The vital vote followed and he was defeated. In 1872, in the Presidential election, he might have made sad havoc in the party and upset matters generally in some of the Congressional districts if he had been a candidate for Governor. He really worked hard and loyally for Grant. Last year's contest is still fresh in the minds of people generally. He tried to run on the same platform, but the ghost of the salary grab was present to greet him at every turn, and from the time he publicly opened the campaign at South Framingham, with a speech before temperance men on the 4th of July, to the day of the convention, he had a very heavy contract on hand, and one which it was plainly apparent could not be carried out. He put on the best face possible at the convention, and if he did not make a masterly retreat then, it was because it is impossible to transfer what is often a compulsory military necessity to the political arena.

With regard to the chances this year, they are exceedingly problematical. There are three or four points about the coming contest, either of which would by itself kill some candidates. But Gen. Butler can stand many things that would bury men like Wilson, Blaine, or Judge Hoar. In the first place, he has to carry Sanborn. It does not make any difference what is proven or what is not proven at Washington; it does not matter how closely or remotely Gen. Butler may have been connected with "the great mysterious man;" public sentiment will have it so, without any ifs or ands—and Gen. Butler must carry Sanborn on his back, and it will damage him more in this State than it did in the House of Representatives not many weeks since; and with Sanborn he must have at least the shadow of Jayne. To be sure, Jayne is not a Massachusetts commodity, but his fame has reached here, and he is popularly supposed to have had some very good or very bad advice from the candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Then there is the Custom-house. He will not have to carry that exactly, because the vigorous and intelligent Simmons is not the kind of man anybody has to carry. He has a brain and an activity which prevent his ever leaning on anybody. "Nine men out of every ten seem to have a great inclination to lean on somebody," was a famous observation with the late genial R. K. Potter, of Boston, and it is a striking peculiarity of human nature. Mr. Simmons is that tenth man, and he is always willing to carve for himself. He is not so calm and clear-headed a planner, perhaps, as Col. Usher, the United States Marshal, but he is one of the most active supporters the General has ever had, and though he sometimes makes mistakes he averages well in the long run for his friend. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that he will not be so useful in the Custom-house as he was out of it, and many men think Gen. Butler made a mistake in forcing his appointment, as it will have a tendency to draw the lines very closely about Custom-house officers in our cities and towns and vitiate their influence. But it will be hard work to abridge the influence or quench the activity of the new Collector, wherever he may be placed. His appointment will undoubtedly work disadvantageously in Boston, as it stirred up a public sentiment which will tell in the caucuses. Had the General selected a man not so objectionable to many of the merchants, he might still have secured one favorable to his interests, while the present Collector (who, by the way, seems to be doing his duty well) might have been as useful, from a political point of view, where he was, as Supervisor. On the whole, it can hardly be expected that the influence of the Custom-house will be as strong as it was last year.

Certainly the reform plank in the platform of 1871, which gave it so much strength, is in as many splinters as it was in 1873, and it can hardly be considered available for 1874. What issues the General can present cannot be clearly foreseen, but as he generally has from one to a dozen forced upon him, he will be at no loss for planks or points. The demand for a license law generally aids him, but as the indications are now that the Legislature will abolish the State Police and thus relieve the Prohibitory law of its chief terror, that everlasting and omnipresent issue may not be available.

The Senatorial contest, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Dawes and the election of Mr. Washburn, may aid the General considerably. There is said to be more or less demoralization in the four Western counties which went nearly solid against him in 1871, and which gave more than three delegates against to one for him last year. Many men in that section are said to have been so disgusted by the Senatorial result, that while many of them may not work for him as some will, they may not do anything against him. The position of Mr. Dawes on Butlerism was said to be equivocal, as he took no part in the Simmons contest; but if this fight comes on he must show plainly that he is for or against Butler if he proposes to be a candidate for the long Senatorial term. Gen. Butler will have to hold his own and gain in the west largely to carry the convention. The feeling in the west is uncertain. Those tremendous issues in the Legislature which, it is claimed, will have such an alarming effect the next Fall on the Governship, frequently melt away under the warm rays of the Summer sun, and shrink from mountains to mole-hills. The same shrinkage may be seen in this instance, and the western part of the State may wheel into line as it has in years past. It is asserted that the General is weakening in his own district, and in the eastern part of the State generally, but to what extent this is true it is hard to determine. Gen. Grant's veto and Butler's course on the finance question were two points against the latter, and the action of the President prevented the delivery of a speech in Faneuil Hall by Gen. Butler, who had proposed to explain the bill which had been passed by Congress. This question of finance is particularly prominent just now, and as everybody is wrestling with it, and almost praying that Congress will speedily settle it, there is every indication that inflation and contraction will figure conspicuously in the campaign.

It is almost too early to speculate on the probable or possible Anti-Butler candidate. Three men most likely to be considered are, Acting Gov. Talbot, Hon. Henry L. Pierce, now in Congress, and Hon. John E. Sanford, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Talbot is generally liked, widely known, and has the advantage of being in if he should consent to be a candidate. Mr. Pierce is the strongest man for Boston and its vicinity, and has many friends all over the State. Whether he would leave Congress no one knows, and he has probably never seriously considered this question himself. Mr. Sanford has been Speaker of the House for three years, and a member of the House for four consecutive years. He has the personal acquaintance and warm friendship of hundreds of the live men of the party, with whom he has been associated for four years, and he would also make a strong candidate. If neither of these will run, some other strong man will have to be placed on the war horse of the Anti-Butler party if they wish to win the day.

THE CENTENNIAL.

FINAL CONCLUSION AND DECISION OF THE COMMISSION AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 24.—The following is the final and conclusive decision of the International Centennial Commission and Finance Committee. It was made known on Saturday, May 23, after the adjournment of the commission. The commission state the present condition of affairs as follows:

First—Bids are to be opened for contracts for the execution of an art gallery and museum on Tuesday next, and it is expected that the work will be commenced in a few days. The building is to cost $1,500,000, of which sum there has been appropriated for that purpose by the State of Pennsylvania, $1,000,000, and by the City of Philadelphia, $500,000. The building will cover over one and a half acres of ground.

Second—The immediate erection of a conservatory hall at a cost of $200,000, and for this purpose an appropriation has been made by the City of Philadelphia, without any other instructions than the requirement that the money shall be expended for this building. The plans cover a space of one and a half acres of ground.

Third—Machine Hall is estimated at a cost of $800,000, which has been provided for by a direct appropriation by the City of Philadelphia, free from restriction and entirely available for the purpose. Work on this building will commence some months hence, but in ample time to have it completed for use by the commission. It will cover ten acres of ground, at a cost not to exceed $80,000 per acre.

Fourth—The erection of the main exhibition building will be commenced as soon as the plans are perfected. This can probably be accomplished by the last of June. This building is to cover a space of about twenty acres, at a cost not to exceed $100,000 per acre, say a total of $2,000,000. To this work subscriptions to stock are applicable, which, making due allowance for losses, now amount to about $1,800,000, leaving but $200,000 yet to be provided for this purpose.

Fifth—An agricultural hall, to be provided for, to cover about five acres of ground and cost about $250,000; grading, draining, water, and railroad connections, &c., say $1,000,000; general administration, say $500,000; for errors in estimates and for contingencies, say $875,000. Total expenditures exclusive of art gallery and museum, $5,625,000, of which the City of Philadelphia has appropriated direct and without reservation, except in designation of the particular buildings upon which the amount shall be expended, $1,000,000. Actual subscriptions, $1,800,000. Total to be provided for, $2,825,000, which amount the Board of Finance have no doubt of being able to raise from the people and from the General Government. The statements heretofore submitted by the Board of Finance were based on buildings of a character which was indicated by the Commission, but under the present circumstances your committee deem it wise that the buildings should be of a simple character, and on that basis this report is submitted.

THE BOWDOIN COLLEGE TROUBLE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 24.—The excitement among the students of Bowdoin College continues. A committee of the Faculty met the students yesterday, and with conciliatory words endeavored to persuade them to recede from their position, in which endeavor they were unsuccessful. A joint meeting of the three lower classes was held in the evening, at which it was unanimously voted to maintain their position at all hazards. The three classes number 124 members, of which 121 have signed the bond not to drill again, and to abide the consequences. It is understood that the Faculty will meet to-morrow to take definite action upon the subject.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

M. THIERS ON THE COUNTRY AND THE ASSEMBLY—ELECTION OF ANOTHER REPUBLICAN TO THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 24.—Ex-President Thiers to-day received a deputation from the Department of the Gironde, and in reply to their address said the Monarchy, which he was overthrown for not establishing, was impossible. The Conservative Republic alone could reorganize and pacify France. He hoped that after its recent experience the Assembly would admit the necessity of making the country the sovereign arbiter. If it persisted in sitting, while powerless to attain any definite results it would exceed the bounds of reason. Unable to form a Government, the majority had lost the means and right to govern. He therefore expected a dissolution, which would rehabilitate the Assembly in the eyes of the nation. The elections would be less wise and moderate the longer dissolution was delayed.

An election to fill a vacant seat in the Assembly took place in the Department of Nièvre to-day. The Republican candidate was chosen by a decisive majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRINCE ARTHUR TO BE MADE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Observer* announces that at the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, which takes place to-morrow, the title of Duke of Connaught will be conferred on Prince Arthur. This is the first royal title ever associated with Ireland.

DEATH OF A PROPRIETOR OF THE ALLAN STEAMER LINE.

LONDON, May 25—5 A. M.—Mr. Boyce Allan, one of the partners of the firm owning the Allan Line of steamers, is dead.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS INTRENCHING AT ESTELLA.

BAYONNE, May 24.—The Carlists are intrenching in force at Estella.

MADRID, May 24.—Gen. Concha is concentrating his forces for an attack on the Carlists in Estella and vicinity.

GERMANY.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

DARMSTADT, May 24.—Princess Alice, of England, wife of Prince Louis, of Hesse-Darmstadt, has given birth to a daughter.

ITALY.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS—DEFEAT OF A FINANCIAL MEASURE.

ROME, May 24.—A Ministerial crisis exists here, in consequence of the rejection by Parliament of a measure proposed by the Minister of Finance.

THE VATICAN.

ILLNESS OF THE PONTIFF—SUSPENSION OF RECEPTIONS.

ROME, May 24.—The Pope is suffering from fever, the result of a cold.

The receptions at the Vatican have consequently been suspended.

MEXICO.

FOUR WITCHES BURNED IN SINALOA—THE ALCALDE'S REPORT OF THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 18, via HAVANA, May 24.—Señor Castilla, Alcalde of Jacobo, in the State of Sinaloa, has officially reported to the Prefect of his district that on April 4, he arrested, tried, and burned alive Jose Maria Bonilla and his wife Diega for sorcery, it having been proved that they had bewitched one Silvestre Zacarias. The day before the execution, Citizen Parras, as a final test, made Zacarias take three swallows of blessed water, whereupon the latter vomited fragments of a blanket and bunches of hair. The Alcalde states that the people were exasperated against the sorcerers, and demanded that they be burned. The sentence was executed with his approval, and he adds that he has his eye on other sorcerers, against whom complaints have been made by the citizens.

The official *Diario* of this city, confirms the report of the outrage, and says several families in the town have since compelled the officer to burn another old woman and her son for the same cause.

The General Government has asked the authorities of Sinaloa to send a detailed report of these proceedings and to take measures to protect the lives of persons threatened with similar violence.

OCEAN CABLES.

THE BILL AGREED TO BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The bill which the Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report to the House is based on that of Representative Fernando Wood. It provides that all communication established, or that may hereafter be established between the United States and any foreign country by means of telegraphic or magnetic lines, or cables laid in any part thereof, in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores, and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be subject to the following conditions, stipulations, and reservations, to wit: First, the Government of the United States shall be credited to exercise and enjoy the same or similar privileges with regard to the control and use of any such line or cable that may, by law, agreement, or otherwise, be exercised and enjoyed by any foreign Government whatever; secondly, citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as to the payment of rates for the transmission of messages as are enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations. Thirdly, the transmission of dispatches shall be made in the following order: First, dispatches of State; second, dispatches on telegraphic service; third, private dispatches; fourth, the lines of any such cables shall be kept open to the public for the daily transmission of markets and commercial reports and intelligence, and all messages, dispatches, and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they are received, except as hereinbefore provided. Fifthly, it shall not be lawful for two or more companies to consolidate or unite their interests without the consent of the Secretary of State, and upon such terms as he may determine. The second section provides that, subject to such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to grant permission to any citizen or association of citizens of the United States, upon application to him in writing to connect by telegraph wires the territory of the United States with that of any foreign country, the Government of which shall have granted, or agrees to grant such applicants permission to land and work such telegraph wires on its shores. The Secretary of State is authorized to grant permission upon due application in writing to any citizen or association of citizens of any foreign country to connect the territory of the United States by telegraphic wires with that of any foreign country, subject, however, to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction over the same, provided that the foreign country proposed to be so connected shall have granted, or agrees to grant to citizens of the United States the same rights and privileges for landing and working telegraphic wires on its shores as it has granted, or may grant, to its own citizens. The disclosure of the contents of any message by any person, connected with any company, or the injury of any cable or other property, is to be visited with severe penalties.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE CAPTAIN OF A SCHOONER ON HIS OWN VESSEL—ESCAPE OF THE DESPERADO.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 24.—A murderous affray occurred on board the schooner Annie B, of St. John, N. B., off Monhegan, last night. The Annie B was bound for Portland from St. John with old railroad iron, and before she sailed a man came on board and wanted to work his passage, which was permitted. At 12 o'clock last night, when the mate's watch was called, the passenger, who was in the Captain's watch, came aft and suddenly discharged a revolver at the Captain, the ball grazing his head. The Captain ran into the cabin and got his revolver, he called to the mate, and coming on deck met the man coming aft again and discharged several shots at him, but without apparent effect, and was knocked down. The mate, Solomon Camp, coming out of the cabin-way, was struck a terrible blow on the back of the head with an iron bar which fractured his skull. The villain then fired a pistol-shot into his head. The only other man of the crew was shot at without injury, and fled up the rigging, where he remained during the affray. The Captain exhausting his revolver, was pursued to the cabin by the assailant, where a struggle took place between them which was renewed on deck, the Captain being reinforced by the cook, a spunky boy. Failing in their efforts to get the man overboard, they retreated to the cabin. The assailant then cut the halyards and sheets, letting the sails down by the run and getting into the boat cut it loose and left the vessel. At daylight signals of distress were set and a New-York vessel put a man on board the disabled craft and she was brought into this port this afternoon. Surgical assistance was rendered to the mate, who will, in all probability, die. The Captain is not seriously injured. It is thought the assault was made with the intention of robbing the Captain of freight money, which the passenger knew he had on board before sailing.

CONVENTION OF GERMAN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—The convention of German Catholic Benevolent Societies opens with pleasant weather. Delegates to the number of 200 or more are present from all parts of the United States. The streets are spanned at several points by triumphal arches of evergreens, and many buildings are decorated. The convention, which is called the "Central Verein," assembled at 9 A. M. in the hall of the Catholic Association, where they were formally received by Mr. Louis Ernst, Chairman of the Central Committee. Mayor Clarkson welcomed the delegates and visitors, and tendered them the hospitalities of the city. He was responded to by Mr. H. J. Spanhorst, President of the Central Verein, who thanked the Mayor for his cordial welcome, and briefly described the objects of the societies represented in the convention. He said they were organized for purposes of charity, to assist and protect members in the event of sickness, and to assist and protect widows and orphans. The organization is a religious one, and is not political in its objects or tendencies. Its maintenance and welfare, he said, depended upon eternal vigilance and untiring zeal. The ambition of the members is to promote charity and good will. Rudolph Vay, of this city, next delivered a short reception address.

After these ceremonies a line was formed and the assemblage marched to Sts. Peter and Paul Church, where the Whitsunday rites and services were performed, embracing grand high mass.

The convention reassembled at 4 P. M., and was called to order by President Spanhorst. Credentials of delegates were presented and an organization perfected, after which the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

More visiting brethren arrived by the evening trains; about 1,000 are expected in the morning from Syracuse and Utica, and eleven societies from Buffalo. All will participate in a grand procession to-morrow morning.

There is also a large number of Germans in town attending a convention of the Turners of the Northern United States, which began to-day, and will continue four days. A grand concert, ball, and other festivities are embraced in the programme.

CROP REPORT.

A SMALL COTTON CROP PROBABLE—THE SPRING SOWINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24.—The following is an abstract of the leading information published by the *National Crop Reporter* to-day: Returns now being received from correspondents in the Cotton States, the full deductions from which will be published next week, indicate that in all those States, except Texas, the area planted in cotton this season is considerably less than the area planted last season, while the acreage of corn is about correspondingly increased. There is a very general complaint of the destruction of the first plantings, both of cotton and corn, by the cool weather and high water. Much of the replanting has been accomplished, but it is feared that, owing to the lateness of the season, a considerable area will have to lie over. As far as can be judged from the reports received, the stand, May 15, was considerably below a full average, although the stand of corn was much superior to that of cotton. Returns of correspondents in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin show an average falling off in the area sown this Spring in barley, in comparison with the acreage of the same grain last Spring, of a fraction over ten per cent. The estimated acreage of Spring rye shows a falling off in the same States, averaging over six and one-half per cent. The returns relative to the number and condition of beef cattle May 1, in the same States, show an estimated decrease in the numbers from the corresponding dates of last year, averaging over eighteen per cent., and a falling off from an average good condition of over five and one-half per cent. Returns dated May 15 denote that as a whole the Spring sowings of small grain were yet in good shape, and the present prospects, especially of Spring wheat, are flattering. Generally speaking this is true of Winter wheat, although there are from some localities complaints of damages resulting from the bad weather. Complaints of the potato-bug are frequent throughout the West, and form a source of considerable apprehension.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There was a sharp shock of earthquake at San Francisco about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Rochefort will spend several days in Salt Lake City and Chicago before going to New-York.

The local optionists have made a clean sweep in Santa Cruz County, Cal., against licenses to liquor dealers.

Early yesterday morning the sash and planing mill of Hazel & Co., Eighth street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire, with a large stock of lumber and valuable machinery. Loss $25,000 to $30,000; insured for $10,000 in the Fire Association of Philadelphia and the Lycoming Mutual.

THE STATE FAIR.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society met in this city yesterday, and fixed the time for the State Fair at Rochester to open on the 14th and close on the 18th of September. These days were selected in compliance with the wishes of the Rochester committee, who are confident of having the buildings ready in ample time. The plans for the new buildings, which are to be erected on the grounds of the Western New-York Agricultural and Driving Park Association, indicate a decided improvement on those at Elmira.

TRINITY CHURCH.

HISTORY OF THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THIS CITY.

ITS RECTORS, WARDENS, AND VESTRYMEN FOR TWO HUNDRED YEARS—SKETCH OF ITS PRESENT RECTOR—SERVICES AT THE CHURCH YESTERDAY.

Trinity Church may, with truth, be described as the representative church of New-York. Other great churches there are, but none whose careers and that of the Metropolis are so closely allied. It was founded in 1664. New-Amsterdam was then in the hands of the English, and the hold of the Netherlands upon what has since proved to be the richest of their transatlantic possessions was finally relinquished. The English troops garrisoned the fort on the Battery, and the service of the English Church was celebrated in a small wooden chapel within its walls. The population of the town was 1,800, almost entirely Dutch, and the prospects for a successful introduction of the worship of the Church of England not very promising. But the friends of the movement persevered, and in 1697, the ninth year of the reign of William III., secured the passage by the Colonial Assembly of an act granting and confirming to a number of gentlemen named therein, "a certain church and steeple," as it was termed in the language of the time, and "a certain piece and parcel of ground adjoining thereto, being in or near to a street without the north gate of the said City, commonly called and known by the name of Broadway," under the title of the Parish of Trinity Church. Thomas Wenham and Robert Lusting were the first church wardens, and Caleb Heathcote, William Merret, John Tudor, James Emmot, William Morris, Thomas Clarke, Ebenezer Wilson, Samuel Burt, James Evets, Nathaniel Marston, Michael Howden, John Crooke, William Sharpas, David Jamison, William Hudleston, Gabriel Ludlow, Thomas Burroughs, John Merret, and William Janeway were the first vestrymen. A number of the descendants of these gentlemen are now living, many of them in this City.

Of the original church which occupied this site, little is known save that it was a small square building with a plain exterior, and few internal adornments. The steeple was built by subscription, £312 13s. and 7d. in all being raised for that purpose. At first, the rectorship was in the gift of the Lord Bishop of London, the immediate duties of the office being discharged by Rev. William Vesey, an amiable gentleman, then residing in New-York, and called from private life to that responsible office. The position having been offered to him, he abandoned his secular calling, betook himself to the necessary preparation for his sacred trust, and departed on a long and hazardous voyage to the mother country to be admitted first to holy orders, and subsequently to the priesthood. On his return he was charged with the general religious supervision of the city, with the title of Commissary of the Bishop of London. On the 6th of February, 1697, the newly-installed Rector celebrated divine service for the first time in the new church. Forty years later, in 1737, the original edifice was enlarged to a length of 148 feet, including the chancel and tower, and a breadth of 72 feet. The new steeple was 175 feet high and surmounted by a weather-cock, making the general appearance of the building, if we except its sloping roof and Gothic windows, not unlike a New-England meeting-house of the last century. A railing was also built between the church and Broadway, which a chronicler of the period styles "the pleasantest street of any in the whole town." Toward the cost of this improvement the Rector contributed £50, or fully one-half of his annual salary. Over the door looking toward the river was the inscription—"*Hoc Trinitatis Templum fundatum est anno regni illustrissimi Supremi, Domini Gulielmi tertii, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Octava, Annoque Domini* 1696." "Which," as the same historian adds, "being Englished, is—This Trinity Church was founded in the eighth year of the reign of the Most Illustrious Sovereign Lord William III., by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord 1696."

Inwardly, the church seems to have been of a style at that period considered the perfection of ecclesiastic beauty. Gilt busts of angels ornamented the tops of the pillars beneath the gallery, and around the walls were suspended the coats of arms of the chief members. Nicholas Fielding was the first sexton, his appointment dating from the 25th of October, 1697. His salary was six shillings per annum for every pew cleaned. The salary of the Rector was only £100, with an allowance of £26 for house rent. His duties, however, were very extended, including, besides the regular services of the sanctuary, the constant supervision of the moral and educational interests of a town of 6,000 inhabitants, 1,500 of whom were Indians and slaves. Among the latter the labors of the devoted clergyman and his assistant catechists and school-masters were unceasing, the result being that in the year 1708 over 200 of these benighted people had been gathered into one school alone, and a still larger number into the other educational institutions of the parish. Over the one first mentioned, a French gentleman named Neau, who, in his native country, had suffered severe persecutions at the hands of the Roman Catholics for his steadfast adherence to the reformed religion, and whose first acquaintance with the English prayer-book was in a dungeon, presided with a patience, sincerity, and devotion that was not long in winning the hearts of his lowly scholars. In the negro insurrection of 1712 but one of his pupils, and that one unbaptized, was afterward found to have participated. Previous to his death he was elected a vestryman, an office which he filled to the satisfaction of all until his demise, in 1722. His remains were interred in the burial-ground of the church, where they now lie, nearly in a line with the porch on the north side.

By this time the accumulated labors of the Rector had rendered an assistant necessary—a want which the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts supplied by the appointment of Rev. Mr. Jenny, at an annual salary of £50. This was in the Spring of 1715, the first year of the reign of George I. On the removal of Mr. Jenny to the parish in Rye, which occurred several years later, the vestry wrote an urgent letter to the Secretary of the society in London, requesting the appointment of a new assistant minister, and expressing the hope that a catechist would also be provided for the City, as formerly, "there being of late years such a vast increase of children and Indians and negro servants, who cannot, without such assistance, be so well instructed in the principles of Christianity." Then, as now, the first care of Trinity was for the poor and lowly. In 1726 Mr. Jenny was transferred by the society from Rye to Hempstead, and Mr. Wetmore, the assistant who had been sent over in response to the above appeal, required to fill his (Mr. Jenny's) place. This necessitated another supply from the mother country, which was soon after afforded in the person of Rev. Mr. Colgan, a gentleman whose personal and spiritual endowments appear to have greatly pleased the parish. The school-master of the parish (Thomas Huddlestone) was also Clerk of the Vestry, and Clerk of the church, for all of which he received the modest compensation of £45 a year—one-half in the depreciated paper currency of the colony.

About this time the first organ was erected, and would appear from the cost (£520 in currency) to have been a very good instrument. A number of legacies, varying in amount from £50 to £500, were also bequeathed the parish by Col. Abraham Depeyster, Mr. Joseph Murray, Mr. Thomas Duncan, and several others, and a gift of valuable books received from the Bishop of London and Rev. Dr. Bray. Two other similar donations of choice books, one in 1733 and the other in 1744, are noted, both from Robert Elliston, Gent., Controller of his Majesty's Customs. In the Autumn of 1743, on the arrival from England of George Clinton, the new Governor, an address was presented him by the vestry couched in the adulatory language of the day, to which that personage returned an equally complimentary answer. Three years afterward

the Church suffered an almost irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Vesey, who expired on the 11th of July, 1746, full of years and honors, after a Rectorship of half a century. The character of this worthy soldier of the Cross would seem to have been equally admired by all. In the public prints of the day he is described as having performed the laborious duties of his office "with unwearied diligence and uncommon ability," and his private life as "truly good, of a grave, thoughtful, prudent, and discreet disposition, yet very affable, cheerful, and good-natured in his conversation; a most tender, affectionate husband, a good, indulgent master, a faithful, steady friend, and beneficent to all." His remains were buried in the family vault beneath the church in which he had grown gray in his Master's service.

The second Rector was Rev. Henry Barclay, of Albany, at that time laboring among the Mohawk Indians, to whom he had been sent as a missionary ten years before, in 1736, and who, by reason of his acquaintance with their language, as well as his exemplary virtues, had acquired an ascendancy so great that, within two years of his coming among them, he had collected a congregation of 500, over fifty of whom were communicants. After much hesitation, the call of the vestry was accepted, and his letter of institution signed by Gov. Clinton on the 23d of October, 1746. At the period of his election the congregations at Trinity had grown so large, notwithstanding there were eight other places of worship in the City, that the erection of a chapel became a matter of necessity. A movement was accordingly set on foot which resulted in the erection of St. George's Chapel, in Beekman street, composed of hewn stone, and in size, proportions, and general effect fully the equal of the enlarged church. St. George's was burned down in 1814, and, though immediately rebuilt, again destroyed at a later period to make way for the growing expansion of the City.

In the decade from 1760 to 1770 the condition of the parish appears to have been unusually flourishing, 431 baptisms and 137 marriages being entered on the register for the year. In 1754 Kings, afterward Columbia College, an institution which may justly be regarded as an offshoot of the church, was opened for instruction under the Presidency of Dr. Samuel Johnson, LL. D., of Stratford, Conn. Unlike most educational institutions in new countries, the college was not poor, the land for the erection of the necessary buildings being granted by Trinity, along with a library of 1,500 volumes, the gift of Dr. Bristowe, of London. Besides these were numerous donations in money from various sources amounting, in the whole, to nearly £11,000 sterling. Of this £500 was from the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £10,000 currency from Attorney General Murray, and £6,000 sterling, the joint proceeds of collections taken up in the churches of the mother country for this purpose. In the class of 1774 were those two distinguished patriots, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. On the death of Rev. Wm. Barclay, in August, 1764, Rev. Samuel Auchmuty was chosen Rector, with a salary of £200 currency per annum, and an allowance of twenty pistoles for traveling expenses. His assistant was Rev. Chas. Inglis, previously of Philadelphia. Two years afterward the completion of St. Paul's Chapel, which had been begun the year before the death of Dr. Barclay, was celebrated by divine service on the 30th of October, 1766. The cost of its erection was £13,750, (about $80,000 gold,) the money being borrowed on the estate of the corporation.

By this time the troubles which preceded the Revolution were under full headway, and the storm which, a few years later, was destined to burst upon the country, though still distant, was distinctly visible. Trinity, which had enjoyed a long life of happiness under the full sunshine of the royal favor, could not but be disturbed by the portentious mutterings which filled the air. The patriot cause was strong in her midst, as was also that of royalty, and though the subduing influences of religion and a common love for the church prevented any resort to violence, the popular feeling against the Rector, and against members who ranged themselves on the side of the King, increased with every hour. Yet the loyalty of Mr. Inglis and the royalist portion of his congregation never wavered. Even during the commencement of hostilities, and for upward of a year afterward, he continued to read the prayers for the King and the royal family—a temerity that would have gone hard with him had it not been that Washington and other leaders of the Revolution were Churchmen.

After the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776, Mr. Inglis, felt that a longer continuance in this course was neither just nor called for, and the church was closed. In the following September Lord Howe's army reoccupied New-York, and the church was again opened for service. Within a week it was burned to the ground, together with 1,000 other buildings, in the great conflagration of that year, which destroyed nearly a quarter of the entire City. The Rector's house and the charity school shared the common fate, and had it not been for the extraordinary exertions of Mr. Inglis in person, the college, together with St. Paul's Chapel, would have also been laid in ashes. On the death of Dr. Auchmuty, which occurred in 1776, Mr. Inglis succeeded to the rectorship, which he held throughout the continuance of the war. The other churches of the City being mostly occupied by the British as riding schools or hospitals, the Vestry of Trinity, though themselves suffering from inadequate accommodations, in return for former courtesies, tendered the use of St. George's Chapel to the members of the old Dutch Church, an offer which was gratefully accepted. On the occupation of the City, at the close of the war by the Revolutionary forces, the old vestry were legislated out of office, and a new body composed of Livingston, Duane, Richard Morris, Francis Lewis, and other well-known patriots, placed in charge of the church and its surrounding property. By them a call to the rectorship was unanimously tendered Rev. Samuel Provost, in 1786, one of Mr. Auchmuty's assistants, a clergyman who, before the war, espoused the principles of the patriot cause, and during its continuance had been living in retirement at East Camp, in Dutchess County. This gentleman was subsequently, in 1785, elected Chaplain of the Continental Congress then at session in New-York, and in April, 1787, consecrated first Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Moore, at Lambeth Palace, London. During his rectorship, the new church, to take the place of the old one destroyed during the war, was completed. This, though somewhat larger than the one it replaced, was neither equal in size or cost to the two existing chapels, St. Paul's and St. George's. In January, 1786, the Vestry passed a resolution that "a good lot of ground should be granted to each of the Presbyterian Congregations in this City for the use of their respective senior Pastors, for the time being." In the same year, the Lutheran Church presented a bell for the use of Trinity, the receipt of which was acknowledged by a resolution of the board tendering the thanks of the parish to that church. A pew, with a canopy over it, was also set apart for the use of the President of the United States, and another opposite for the Governor of the State and the members of Congress.

Among other changes rendered necessary about this time by the increased expenses of living following on the close of the war, was the increase of the Rector's salary from £500 to £600, and those of the assistant ministers to £250. A few years later St. Mark's Church, built on land given for that purpose by Mr. Stuyvesant, was completed at a cost of £5,000. In December, 1799, the whole nation was afflicted by the tidings of the death of Washington, and Trinity, with the other churches of the parish, were appropriately draped in mourning in memory of the great departed. By this time the arduous responsibilities of his office had so engrossed the attention of the Bishop, that he found it necessary to resign the rectorship in favor of Rev. Benjamin Moore, D. D., who was shortly after raised to a similar dignity. Bishop Moore died in February, 1816, at Greenwich, near New-York, after five years of suffering from repeated attacks of paralysis, all of which he bore with the most affecting patience. His leading traits were the simplicity of true genius, sober and constant piety, and a fervent love for the church, of which he was at once the servant and ornament.

The devoted Hobart was his successor, and surely a would have been hard to find one more worthy of the vacant mitre. In June, 1818, Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, of Schenectady, afterward Bishop of Connecticut, was appointed one of the assistant ministers. Rev. William H. De Lancy, subsequently Bishop of Western New-York, and Rev. George W. Doane, afterward chosen to the New-Jersey Episcopate, were also connected with the ministry of the parish. So that if Virginia was the mother of States and statesmen, Trinity may well be styled the mother of churches and Bishops. The death of Bishop Hobart, which took place in 1830, during a missionary journey to the western part of the diocese, left Trinity again without a Rector. On the 11th of October of that year, Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D., was unanimously elected in his stead. In March, 1836, Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, afterward Provisional Bishop, was chosen an assistant minister. All this time the City had been growing rapidly in wealth and population, until the erection of a new and elaborate church in the place of the old one had become only a question of time. This was hastened by the discovery during the Winter of 1839 of defects in the roof and other portions of the structure which could only be remedied by entire rebuilding. The work of demolition was commenced the same year, and in May, 1846, the last stone of the present edifice, modeled after the church in South Lincolnshire, and, probably, the finest specimen of the perpendicular Gothic in America, was laid, at a total cost in round numbers of $360,000.

The history of the parish during the past quarter of a century is so familiar that a repetition here is unnecessary. At the death of Dr. Berrian, in November, 1862, Rev. Dr. Dix, the present incumbent, succeeded to the vacancy. Since the close of the Revolution, and especially during the first quarter of the present century, Trinity has expended in gifts and donations to struggling churches, schools, colleges, and other religious institutions, some of which belonged to other religious persuasions, over $2,500,000, and is still continuing the good work, though with more attention to the wants of the poor and neglected in her own vast parish than before. It is safe to say that were it not for the lavish liberality with which this great church has come to the rescue of the hundreds of thousands who, in the lower wards of New-York, are destitute of almost all other spiritual aid, the wealthiest portion of the Empire City would be inhabited by a population as ignorant of Christianity or the Gospel as the peoples of Ashantee or Soudan. Besides the seven churches owned and maintained by the parish, eighteen others in New-York alone are dependent upon it, to a large extent, for their support. Many of these are situated in the lowest neighborhoods and among the poorest and most depraved of all New-York's inhabitants, where any church, relying for support upon its members, must infallibly fail, and in quarters where infidelity and vice claim by far the largest portion of the population. In addition, there are thirty-four religious and charitable societies belonging to the parish, which annually relieve an almost incalculable amount of poverty and destitution. It is true that the parish is possessed of very large amounts of property, but it is equally true that few or no corporations in this country have made a better use of it. Even in this particular the corporation is not by any means so richly endowed as many are disposed to think. It is a common thing with certain classes to talk of "$60,000,000," as though the estate ever equaled, not one-half, but one-quarter of that sum. In reality, $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 covers the value of every foot of productive property owned by Trinity. Good judges place the amount still lower. The total income of 1873 did not exceed $500,000, a large fraction of which was distributed to poor churches outside of the parish, and not one cent hoarded for future use. On the contrary, it frequently happens that the expenditures are largely in excess of the income. The calls for aid from impecunious churches, institutions, and missions all over the land are incessant, and no matter how low the money in the church's treasury, many of the supplicants seem to think it incapable of being exhausted.

The following is a list of the present officers of the corporation: Rector, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Church Wardens, Samuel F. Skidmore, George F. Strong; Vestrymen, John A. Dix, Cyrus Curtiss, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Joseph Delafield, John H. Swift, John J. Cisco, Adam T. Sackett, Benjamin R. Winthrop, Nicholas F. Palmer, John J. Astor, Nathaniel P. Hosack, Stephen P. Nash, Allan Campbell, Dan H. Arnold, Cornelius V. B. Ostrander, Henri M. Brâsm, Henry Drisler, Cambridge Livingston, John Caswell, and Charles H. Contoit.

REV. MORGAN DIX, S. T. D.

Rev. Morgan Dix was born in this City on the 1st of November, 1827. His school-boy days and early life were passed at Albany, where from 1830 to 1842 his father, John A. Dix, now Governor, held a variety of State offices, including Assemblyman, Adjutant General, and Secretary of State. At the age of seventeen he entered Columbia College, graduating with full honors in 1848, on which occasion he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the time between his leaving college and the year 1852 he pursued the usual course of studies prescribed for candidates for the ministry at the General Theological Seminary. Immediately on graduating he was admitted to holy orders, and in the year following to the priesthood. During the years 1853 and 1854 he was connected with the parish of St. Mark's, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Philadelphia, where his acknowledged talents soon brought him into public prominence. He was called to Trinity Parish as junior Assistant Rector in 1855, made Assistant Rector in 1860, and elected Rector in 1872. On assuming charge he had but just attained his thirty-fifth year, being by far the youngest Rector of Trinity in her long history of nearly two centuries. Since that time, under his immediate supervision, the working capabilities of Trinity parish have been brought to a perfection never before equaled. In the pulpit his standing is generally conceded to be of a high order, his clear enunciation, carefully-prepared reasoning, and sober appeals to the practical common sense of his auditors being the characteristics of his sermons most generally admired. In stature he is somewhat above the middle height, with dark complexion, clean-shaven face, and a manner quiet and equable to an unusual extent. In "Church politics," as the term goes, the Doctor has never taken any very decided part, though his sound and uncompromising churchmanship is as well known and as firmly grounded as Trinity herself. As an author and commentator his productions have been received with great favor, and in many cases attained a wide circulation. Prominent in the list are *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, An Exposition of the Epistle to the Galatians and Colossians, Lectures on the Pantheistic Idea of an Impersonal-Substance Deity, An Essay on Christian Art, Lectures on the Two Estates, that of the Wedded in the Lord, and that of the Single for the Kingdom of Heaven's Sake*, and a number of manuals of devotion. In addition to these he has at various times published occasional sermons and addresses delivered at Trinity Church and the chapels of the parish.

THE FEAST OF PENTECOST.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

The following is a verbatim report of the sermon preached yesterday morning by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. The preacher said: We have heard again, in the gospel for this day, the account of those marvelous things which occurred on the first Christian Pentecost. They afford the obvious and most appropriate subject for such remarks as it may be thought proper to make at this time. Let me then speak, very briefly, of that extraordinary visitation of God the Holy Ghost, when He came back again in the fullness of His refreshing, purifying, and illuminating power to places from which, by the sin of man, He had long before been driven away. It was the morning of one of the greatest of the days of the ancient Church. Jerusalem was crowded with the faithful, who had come up in obedience to the law, to worship in the holy place; while to these was added a vast throng of strangers drawn thither by curiosity or some higher motive, and observing with attention the rites and ceremonies of the time. In the midst of all this multitude was that little band by whom the world was soon to be revolutionized; the eleven apostles and their friends, waiting some mysterious promise on that day to be fulfilled. It came at length—strangely and suddenly—the visitation of God. A mighty wind arose; it blew upon the house where they were gathered together; the place was filled with the invisible current of air; the sound was what we have heard in the trees of the wood when the gale shakes the forest or when it smites the broad waters of the sea. And then appeared the added sign of fire, which flashed lambent above the heads of men, covering them with flame. Finally there came speech, and in a marvelous and miraculous way; for at once, out of the mouth of unlearned and ignorant men, were heard the languages of all nations; whereupon the multitude, hearing of what was in progress, came running together to see and listen, and were confounded, because that every man heard the tongue of his own country, and could understand the sounds with which the air was filled. Here are several things to fix the attention and to call for explanation, if we can explain. And above all other points one wishes to know: First, to whom they spake in all those tongues and languages of the world; and, secondly, what they said. Let us have a right answer to these questions, if we can, for on such answer depends more than may at first appear. On that Day of Pentecost, then, there were heard the languages of all the families of the earth, so far as the bystanders were able to judge. But whom did these wonderful speakers address? If you never thought about it, you will doubtless say they addressed the multitude, and began to preach to them the Gospel. If you ever have thought about it, you will hesitate before committing yourself to so improbable a statement. If they began at once to preach on receiving the gift of tongues, to whom did they so preach? Not to the multitude; no multitude was present. It was the report of what was in progress that drew them to the place; they did not make their appearance till after that use of divers tongues began. Surely that could not have been a preaching of the Gospel. No strangers were there to address when they began; they needed not to address one another, since all alike were filled with the Holy Ghost. They needed not divers tongues to address one another, for the 120 were all Israelites. What, then, could that first Pentecostal utterance have been? To whom could it have been addressed? What was its deep significance? At least we may feel sure that when the Spirit gave them utterance and they all began to speak with tongues, they neither addressed each other nor the outside world, and that what they did say was not a discourse intended to instruct or persuade men. If this be clear, as it seems to be, we are forced into one conclusion as giving the only explanation of the amazing scene. That to which these enraptured and divinely-inspired speakers first gave utterance could have been nothing less sublime than an anthem of praise, and He to whom it was addressed was the Lord Most High. Ever since the departure of their Master, they had been waiting for the promise of the Father. They had been commanded not to depart from Jerusalem; it had been announced to them that they should be baptised with the Holy Ghost ere many days should have passed. So, then, the promise came—with the sound of that rushing mighty wind, with the flashing of a hundred lights. And on the instant the song of joy is heard; the "Gloria," the "Sanctus" of the latter days. It had no reference but to God; it was addressed to Him, not to the outer world. It was the first great act of worship in the catholic Church. Had there been, outside that upper room where they were sitting, no other human being in all the earth the act of laud and praise would not have been less perfect and complete. The Church gave thanks, for the means of grace and for the hope of glory; her joy was that of self-consciousness; for a moment she was absorbed in God; the world, the future, things present and things to come, alike, forgotten, she had at first no voice but that of rapture, love, and praise. If this view of the miraculous voices of that first Christian Pentecost be the true one, and as we believe, in accordance with the facts, we are led at once to some thoughts and conclusions bearing on the history of the human race. We do not, of course, overlook the practical side of the subject; we do not forget that the gift of tongues enabled the apostles and others to preach the glad tidings of salvation at once, far and wide, as soon as the time for preaching had come. But these first occurrences, the summing up of all known languages in one anthem of thanksgiving, this consecration of the tongues of mankind to the showing forth of the glory of God, point to things much deeper than the practical economy of a missionary work.

First then we see the difference between the mere presentation of moral inducements and motives as agents in the reform of the world, and the swift, direct, and overmastering power of the Almighty. We see what God can do where man has failed. The Holy Spirit came, in prolific and abundant strength; as men, not in twos or threes, is it said of them that they were all filled with the spirit of God. Here was no moral suasion; no mere presentation of motives to the ignorant; no mere showing of examples to be copied. All these are the staple of earthly schools. All these had been tried, and had failed, over and over again. The apostles afford the strongest proof of the utter uselessness of such expedients. For more than three years they had lived in the presence of the grandest example that ever was set to man. They had been the companions of the Lord; they had observed His wonderful and most holy life; they had been taught by Him; such force of moral suasion as was never known or dreamed of before had been brought to bear, in their case, on the mind, the heart, and the will. Yet still, in spite of it all, they remained what they had been—headstrong, doubtful, despondent, rash, self-confident, faint-hearted—each man after his own proper kind; they fell asleep during the Master's agony in the garden; they fled at His arrest: the boldest of them all denied Him thrice, and with curses and oaths; they mourned for Him dead, as men without hope; when told of His resurrection, they would not listen, but deemed the tidings to be but "idle tales." What is moral suasion? To what does it amount in any case, when it failed so egregiously in that instance? What good does it do to present truth to the intellect and motives to the heart, unless there be a power somewhere behind it all stronger than the human will and stronger than human passion? Think of this, and then think of the Pentecostal gift. It was an inner work; it filled men with God; it penetrated the whole being; it burnt up the material and the casual in its bright spiritual flame; it bore up the feeble, gave sight to the blind, and renewed the strength of those who were half dead. What, then, was this mighty power? It was the new life of the second man entering into the system of the first Adam, and making all things new. The first man is of the earth, earthy; but the second man is the Lord from heaven. He came as He had promised, by the Holy Ghost. The spirit of Christ was upon them; the regeneration had commenced; the old was at an end; there were at length "members of Christ;" members of His flesh and of His bones—instances of a power as far above all human dullness and infirmity as the heavens are higher than the earth.

But, secondly, let us look more closely at that special gift of tongues, and consider what it meant. Why should the manifestation of the Holy Ghost have taken that form? Was it a mere economical arrangement? the mere supply of an instrumental means of doing the work? the public speaker's gift? What is human speech? What was its origin? How shall we account for its varieties? These, and similar questions crowd on the mind, as we read the Whitsun Gospel. Voice and speech in men we regard as gifts of the Lord. Language we hold it to be, also, a gift of His to us. It was not, as the rationalists say, an invention, a discovery, for which man has to thank himself; language was given, ready made, to God's first created children. In God there is from eternity, His own word, as well as His spirit. By the Word of God were the heavens made, and all the hosts of them by the breath (i. e. the spirit) of His mouth. By that same word were framed the earth, the sea, the sky, and all the universe. And He who hath, eternally, His own word in Himself, gave to His creatures their proper speech and language, determining the forms thereof as well as conferring the faculty. Voice is God's gift; He made it to be the natural and necessary medium of expression of that sentiment of joy and praise with which creation at first was full. The morning stars sang together; the Sons of God shouted for joy; the heavens were telling the glory of God, the firmament was showing His handiwork. Day uttered speech to day, night unto night showed knowledge; man, receiving from the Father the power of speech, used it at first to praise and magnify the Lord.

Such was the anthem of the world's morning. But let us note another scene. Many hundreds of years (2,500 B. C.) have rolled away; and still the whole earth is of one language and one speech. But men have fallen and lost; their thoughts are arrogant, their lips filled with blasphemy. "They journeyed Eastward," restless, dissatisfied, in quest of dominion which it was impious to seek. On the plains of Shinar they carried that impiety into conspicuous action; they began to build a tower to reach to heaven, defying God to disperse them or break their unity. Then and there, however, their pride was brought low, and in a strange way; for it is said that, by an act of Divine power, the Lord confounded their speech; they became, to one another, as babblers and fools; they could not understand each other; by the evening they were all become as foreign nations and strange tribes. That confusion of tongues was a sign of the anger of the Lord—a judicial visitation from the Most High.

Back to that ancient scene of judgment must he go who would understand and appreciate the marvels and miracles of Whitsunday. He must reflect on the confounding of the language of men, and on the separation which was the result. He must study the history of a world groaning and travailing in pain together through centuries of mental and physical distress. He must mark the controversies of nations, their misunderstandings, their strifes, their rage one against the other, whereof the records of history give the black and ugly details. He must think of the waiting and watching for a better state of manners and life; of the weariness of conflict; of the longing desire for unity and peace. And then let him put himself in the place of some one of those strangers at Jerusalem, and, as it were, on a morning like this, let him draw near, with wondering mind, to see for himself the things that are taking place, where that great breeze from heaven is blowing through the air of the morning of the Lord's Day, and through the lives and very bodies and souls of inspired believers; whereupon, as his ears are astounded by the sounds that reach them, he shall begin to grasp the inner, hidden sense of that wondrous thing. What mean these voices of the Parthian and Mede and Elamite, of the Asiatic and the African, of the Greek and of the Roman, of all quarters of the earth, blending in one act of praise? Why should these voices proceed, not from their proper representatives, but from men never before familiar with these tongues, and now endowed as a gift so rare and strange, as the first members of that catholic Church wherein is no distinction of race, tongue or name, since all are one therein? These new-born children of the Lord are not instruments in his hands; it is the Holy Ghost who has inspired them; He has taken possession of the organs of speech; He has taught the lips of man to praise Him; He has hallowed and sanctified all forms of language and all dialects; He has bidden them give utterance, together, to an act of adoration addressed to that God whom the men on the plains of Shinar cursed and defied; it is the sign that the ancient malediction is withdrawn; that men are to be brought together again; that all differences among them are to cease; that the old days of discord, separation, bitterness and battle are to be brought to an end forevermore.

Such then, in its deeper aspects, is the twofold lesson of Whitsuntide. It comes to us with the tidings that nothing less than the direct inner waking of the Holy Spirit of God can change the heart, renew the life, give strength to the feeble and health to those who are ready to perish. It tells us this very plainly, because it shows us that until the Holy Ghost came all that the Lord had done was done in vain so far as regarded its effect on the human soul. And again it comes to us with a prophecy of that thing which men have so earnestly desired and longed for—the peace that is to be hereafter when all things shall be gathered together in millennial harmony and joy. And what application shall we make to ourselves of those holy teachings? Let us seek to turn them to account, first by endeavoring to draw the blessed Spirit toward us, in opening our hearts to Him, and by shunning for our lives whatsoever might grieve Him and drive Him away; and again, secondly, by striving to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, and to cultivate love and friendly relations with all with whom we have to do. In God's name let all bitterness of controversy be put away; let us no longer bite and devour one another; let the din of battle cease; let us take away what stumbling-blocks we can from the road toward full reunion, and see that no more be cast there by the enemy while we sleep. And, finally, to conclude, with words which could not be more apt to this august and beautiful festival, and to which no man who considers their authorship dare demur—to conclude, I say, with those words, which the speaker would appropriate and make his own, in thus finally addressing his people:

"Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption. Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking be put away from you, with all malice, and be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven you."

WHITSUNTIDE OBSERVANCES AT TRINITY CHURCH YESTERDAY.

The services for Whitsunday were of the rich and elaborate order with which Trinity celebrates the five great festivals of the Church year, Christmas, Easter, Ascension Day, Whitsunday, and Trinity Sunday. At an early hour the edifice was crowded with a congregation of old and young, rich and poor, parishioners and non-parishioners, from every quarter of the Metropolis and its environs. In addition to the regular choir of men and boys on both sides of the chancel, a full orchestra of thirty-five pieces occupied the organ loft. The music was classical throughout, and in strict keeping with the day. A huge mass of exotic flowers of great beauty and rarity filled the font, and on the altar were other floral offerings of equal loveliness, all arranged with an admirable regard to the general effect. Rev. Dr. Dix officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Ogilvy, Houghton, and Hutchings. The following is the order of services, which were choral throughout:

Processional Hymn.
Anthem—"O Risen Lord! O Christ Ascended!" (Bamby.)
Kyrie—(Gounod.)
Gloria Tibi—(Mozart.)
Nicene Creed—(Gounod.)
Offertory—"O Praise Him, all ye Nations."
Sanctus—(Gounod.)
Agnus Dei.
Recessional Hymn.
"Christ, Our Son, on us arose."

A BAND OF ROBBERS.

The *Levant Herald* publishes the following letter, dated Damascus, April 4: "The topic of greatest local interest is the seizure of the robbers who have for many years infested Damascus. Their exploits have already attained some fame, and deserved nothing less; for, of late, few Damascenes dared to interfere with them. Their skill and daring had gained them great respect and some admiration, and I am assured by a respectable Moslem that people having occasion to go down to lower rooms of their houses during the night generally shouted down the stairs, before descending, 'Ladies are going down stairs; if there is anybody there let him retire.' My informant assured me that this appeal was never uttered in vain, as the men always politely retired, taking with them only the things that came first to hand, rather than incommode the ladies. Last week, however, these proceedings were rudely interrupted. The robbers were paying a visit to the house of a Christian in the Meedan, called Farah. They had gathered whatever they wanted into a box, and were removing it from the premises, when a woman in Farah's house most unceremoniously screamed out, and some Druze neighbors, with their accustomed chivalry, came to the assistance of the lady. At the threshold of the house they met the burglars, and courageously attacked them, but even Druze valor could not withstand the impetuous rush of the robbers. One Druze, however, with bull-dog courage, seized one of the robbers and only relaxed his grasp when the arm by which he held him was pistoled. This act of courage led to the discovery of the robber chief, his colleagues, and their plunder, and was rewarded with the handsome gift of two Russian dollars, equal to 40p. In the scuffle with the Druze the robber dropped a crowbar. On the following day the instrument was taken to the smiths of the city, one of whom declared that he had made it for Sheikh Husein El Faoury. Then there was a pause, for Sheikh Husein is reputed to be of holy descent, and is one of the dervishes whom our vali delights to honor. The Chief of the Police, however, resolved to act on his own responsibility, and proceeded to the house of the Sheikh with a large force. He found the house full of banners and other religious emblems. He found also an enormous amount of plunder. One great sepulchre, overlaid with green coverlets and turbans, and which the Sheikh declared to be the resting-place of one of his ancestors, was found to be nothing but a heap of stolen property. The articles stolen from the Greek Catholic cathedral were found mingled with property stolen five or six years ago. The Sheikh and his two sons were marched off to prison, and soon about thirty of their accomplices were seized. The following paragraph appeared in the *Jennch* of yesterday with reference to the prisoners: 'It is hoped that they will not escape with a slight punishment, as has of late frequently been the case, by means which are not unknown. It would be a lasting scandal if this man, the chief of a robber band of unparalleled ferocity, should escape punishment through the Governor's partiality, or through his assumed sanctity. Indeed, I am assured by one of the best Moslems in Damascus that Sheikh Husein is an impostor, and that even were he all he assumes to be he ought not to escape just punishment."

COOLIE TRAFFIC.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "Before the Macao coolie traffic is forgotten it may be as well to recapitulate some of the terrible disasters which attended the emigration of the wretched Chinamen from that port. These are shown in a statement drawn up in the *Overland China Mail* of the coolie ships on board of which mutinies broke out, or disasters occurred, from the year 1845 to the year 1872. From this we learn that evil befell thirty-eight ships during the period named. On board twenty-three vessels out of this number the coolies mutinied, and in thirteen cases murdered the whole or part of the crew, including the officers. But the mortality among the Europeans was a trifling in comparison with that which prevailed among the coolies. On board the Lady Montague, which sailed with 450 coolies, 300 lost their lives. In the Waverley, carrying 442 coolies, 295 died. The same fate befel 110 on board the John Calvin. Eight hundred and fifty coolies, making up the entire number of emigrants on board the Flora Temple, were lost in the ship off the coast of Cochin-China. Out of 350 who sailed in the Dea del Mare, only 162 got as far as Tahiti alive. The Jessie, which sailed with 450 coolies on board, lost 200. Only 43 out of the 380 who started in the Providenza were found in her when she was discovered off Hakodadi, in Japan, and 600 were burnt to death on board the Dolores Ugarte, in the fire they themselves had kindled in the vain hope of escape. In several other cases, where numbers are not given, it is stated that great mortality prevailed. Of the total number of the ships referred to, fifteen were British, four were American, three were Peruvian, eight were French, five were Italian, and Holland, Belgium, and San Salvador each contributed one.

LAMAR AND TOOMBS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* characterizes Robert Toombs as undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and further describes him as follows: "Bold, profound, brainful, inexhaustible, a subtle thinker, a striking talker, aggressive, and original, Gen. Toombs is an irresistibly and conspicuously salient power always and everywhere." All this is preparatory to setting him right on a little matter of current newspaper comment, concerning his interview with Representative Lamar, of Mississippi, while on his recent visit to Washington, which it proceeds to do thus: "Gen. Toombs and Mr. Lamar are old friends. They met at a dining in Washington, and Mr. Lamar asked Gen. Toombs his view of the eulogy. The General, with that frankness that belongs to him, gave his opinion candidly, disagreeing with Mr. Lamar. It was simply sincere difference of sentiment between two very able and honest friends. No quarreling ensued. No hostility was expressed, and there is not the slightest basis for a possibility of any unfriendly consequences. This is the substantial molehill of fact, out of which scribblers and gossipers have made a colossal mountain of fabrication. It is the infinitessimal groundwork for dragging two worthy and friendly gentlemen very unpleasantly and untruthfully before the public."

AN AMERICAN SAILOR IN DIFFICULTY.

Galignani's, of May 11, says: "The Court of Assizes of the Seine-Inférieure has just been engaged in trying a man named Thompson, mate of the American ship Olustee, on a charge of attempt to murder. The above-named vessel was in the Basin du Commerce at Havre, when the French brig, Admiral De Mackau, entered, and not being able to find room alongside the quay, moored to the American with a chain. The prisoner ordered the fastening to be thrown off, and M. Baudu, who was in charge of the French vessel, remonstrated with him; but the other was obstinate, and some high words ensued, when he suddenly drew a revolver and fired at Baudu, who, seeing the movement, stepped quickly aside, and thus escaped the bullet, which flew on and was imbedded in the bulwark of his ship. In answer to the charge, the accused declared that he had only acted in self-defense, as he was himself menaced with a pistol. The sailors, however, denied that such was the case, and the jury having found him guilty with extenuating circumstances, the Court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment."

MODERN RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S JOURNEY—PAST AND PRESENT—THREE VISITS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9, 1874.

The Emperor of Russia will have come and gone before you receive this letter; but the great subject of conversation at the present moment is the arrival of the Czar. Spite of Central Asian complications, the Emperor is popular in England; and whereas everything harsh and oppressive that took place in Russia under his predecessor used to be attributed to the Emperor Nicholas personally, everything good that has come to pass in that constantly-improving country during the present reign is placed directly to the account of the Emperor Alexander. If not the sole cause, he is at least the living symbol of the marvelous progress made by Russia during the last eighteen years, and it would, perhaps, be churlish to lay too much stress on the fact that to insure the accomplishment of many very important ameliorations all he had to do was to stand aside and let things take their natural course. The Emperor Nicholas would not have stood aside. He was too much opposed practically, as Pope Pius IX. is theoretically, to the innovations of modern liberalism, whether in the form of railways, newspapers, or schools. He did not like his subjects to go traveling abroad, where they could not fail to pick up "liberal," or in other words, "revolutionary" ideas; for which reason he naturally set his face against the construction of railways in the direction of the Russian frontiers. Still less would he allow the acts of his Government to be criticised, or even recorded, except in official journals; while even the editors of political reviews, proposing not to deal with political matters, were closely watched, and compelled to submit their proofs to a certain number of censors, lest in the reflective passages of some novel or tale writers should treacherously introduce condemnations of absolutism or praises of liberty. As regards education, the Emperor Nicholas was not, in the abstract, the enemy of reading and writing, nor even of arithmetic, provided always that arithmetical studies did not take the form of criticisms on the Russian Budget. But university education was, in his opinion, worse than unnecessary, except for those who intended to enter the State service or to become university professors.

Now, to reverse the policy of his father on these three important points, the Emperor Alexander had nothing to do—he had only to suffer; to suffer, that is to say, that railways should be constructed by companies willing and anxious to undertake the work, that newspapers should be established by editors and writers who only asked to be allowed full play for their energy and activity too long restrained, and that schools and colleges, already existing, should be thrown open to the numbers waiting for admission. All this, it is true, would have been nothing without the emancipation of the serfs; but nothing is more certain than that this measure had been fully determined upon by the Emperor Nicholas. It is at least a matter of official record that committees had been formed, even before the Crimean war, to report on the subject; while, according to hearsay and tradition, the last recommendation made by the dying Nicholas to his son and heir was to liberate the peasants. The Emperor Alexander may have been influenced, if not exclusively impelled, toward the performance of his good and beneficial act by stories which had reached him of the sufferings of the peasantry. Nor could he have felt proud of being the only European Sovereign of whose subjects the large majority were serfs. But what had forced the necessity of the step on the not very receptive mind of Nicholas was the fact that Russia had failed altogether to bear the stress put upon her by the Crimean war. He saw that to make the country really powerful he must develop its vital forces; and, indeed, a few years hence the chief effect of the emancipation of the Russian serfs will be seen in the existence of a Russian army several times larger than any Nicholas ever possessed. In the days of serfdom it would have been impossible to call upon the Russian nobleman to send every one of his male peasants to do three years' military service. That, however, is what is required of the peasantry now. It will not occur to any one to ask, during the Emperor Alexander's stay in London, what Russia proposes to do with this vast machine, which is certainly not being constructed for nothing. Englishmen will only think of the illustrious visitor as Alexander, the liberator; in which character, whatever be the effect of the liberation, he deserves no small praise. The whole Empire is organized with a view to war now, as in the days of Nicholas. But the Emperor Nicholas thought of war, foreign policy, and nothing else. The Emperor Alexander has also thought of the arts of peace, and it would be absurd to blame him if, in opening up the wealth-giving channels of the country, he has made it stronger for military action than it ever was before.

It has happened to me, in the course of a somewhat vagrant life, to visit Russia three times, and I measure, in a rough way, the progress of the Russians toward liberty by the very different modes of reception accorded to me at the frontier on each of these occasions. The first time, soon after the accession of the present Emperor, I was asked why I came, whom I knew in Russia, and how long I proposed to remain, and it was only because I answered at once that I had come to see his Majesty's coronation that I was not asked a great many more questions. As superior instructions had been given not to incommode visitors to the coronation, I was allowed to go from St. Petersburg to Moscow after not more than two or three visits to the passport office. But all my books were taken from me—including even a *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*—and were not given back until some time afterward, when they had been duly examined, reported upon, and approved at the Censor's office.

Six years later I again went to Russia; and, although an insurrection was on the point of breaking out in Poland, and revolutionary disturbances were expected in Russia itself, I was asked no questions at the frontier. My books, it is true, were examined; but only one was detained. It was called *Der Polnischer Faust*; and the official who felt called upon to keep it back told me, with a well-meant smile, that he was not so dull as not to perceive its drift. It was, in fact, a critical account published at Vienna of the Polish legend of Zwardowski—a mediæval printer alleged to have sold himself to the devil, even as Faust is said to have done. But the Russian official maintained that it was a political satire, in which Faust stood for Poland and Mephistopheles for Russia. I endeavored in vain to convince him of the groundlessness of his suspicions. He was too clever, too ingenious, to understand me—or rather he was too cunning to see that the book was simply what it pretended to be. My *Polish Faust* was confiscated, or at least sequestrated—for I believe that I could have got it returned to me on leaving the country.

The third and last time I went to Russia was only a few years ago. I was asked no questions, nothing was taken from me—I believe I could even have carried in with me a copy of the *Polish Faust*; and the well-stocked newspaper and book stalls on the St. Petersburg side of the frontier were a sufficient sign that the system of censorship—though still maintained and on occasion exercised—had practically and for general purposes been abandoned. The Emperor Alexander, in his journey from St. Petersburg to London, will scarcely have seen the traces even of that gulf which separated Russian civilization from the civilization of Western Europe in the days of his father the Emperor Nicholas.

"ZADKIEL."

The London *Athenæum* says: "A month ago, on the 5th ult., Commander Richard James Morrison, of the Royal Navy, known in his day, among his intimates, as a Hebrew scholar as well as a mathematician and an astronomer, died quite unexpectedly. At the time of his death he could have been very little short of eighty years of age. With all his unquestionable ability (and he was a man who had collected together during the course of his long life a curious store of old-world learning,) he was chiefly remarkable for his devotion, during fifty years and upward, to the study of the pseudo-science

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 23.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	Cen. G. Bonds.	89½	200	North-west. Pref..	59¼
100	Pac. Mail	43⅛	100	do.	59⅛
300	do.	43¼	600	North-west....b3.	41⅜
100	do.....s3.	43⅜	100	do.	41
200	do.....s3.	43⅛	100	do.	41⅛
200	do.	43½	1100	do.	41¼
100	do.	43⅜	100	do.....b10.	41⅜
200	do.....b3.	43½	50	do.	41⅛
1200	do.	43½	26	N. J. Central	106
100	do.	43⅝	200	Rock Island	97
100	do.	43	100	do.	97⅛
200	do.	43⅜	100	do.	97¼
300	do.....b3.	43½	40	do.	97⅜
100	A. & P. Tel.	17	800	do.	97¼
500	West. Union	72¼	200	Del., L. & West.	108⅛
400	do.....b3.	72⅜	200	St. Paul.....b3	33½
2400	do.	72⅜	300	do.	33½
1900	do.....b3.	72½	200	do.	33⅝
300	do.....s3.	72⅜	200	do.	33⅞
600	do.	72⅜	100	do.....b3.	33¾
3000	do.	72½	200	do.	33¾
700	do.....b3.	72⅝	200	do.	33⅝
2400	do.	72⅝	1000	do.	33¾
1000	do.....s3.	72½	100	do.....s3.	33⅞
400	do.	72½	20	St. Paul Pref.	52¾
200	do.	72⅝	100	do.	53¾
500	do.....b3.	72⅝	100	do.	53⅞
50	do.....s10.	72⅛	200	do.	54
200	do.....s5.	72½	100	Bos., H. & E.	1¼
13	Wells-Fargo Ex.	76	300	Tol. & Wab....b3.	36¼
1100	Lake Shore..b3.	76	300	do.	36¼
800	do.	76	100	do.	36⅜
300	do.....s10.	76	100	do.....b3.	36½
1500	do.	76⅛	800	do.	36½
100	do.....b3.	76⅛	300	do.	36⅝
100	do.....b10.	76⅜	100	do.	36⅝
100	do.	76¼	900	do.	36⅞
100	do.....b3.	76⅛	1500	do.	37
500	do.	76¼	900	do.	36⅞
200	do.	76⅛	600	do.	36¾
400	do.....s3.	76⅛	100	do.	36⅝
200	do.....s3.	76	1000	do.....b3.	36¾
100	do.....s10.	76	200	do.	36¾
500	Union Pacific	28⅛	400	Ohio & Miss.	24⅛
600	do.	28¼	100	do.	24¼
100	do.....s3.	28⅛	200	do.	24⅜
400	do.....b3.	28¼	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	48
400	do.....s3.	28¼	100	do.	44
100	do.	28¼	100	do.	45
200	do.	28¾	100	C., C. & I. C.	19½
300	do.....b3.	28½	300	Pac. of Mo.	37½
300	do.	28⅝	100	At. & Pac. Pf.	14⅜
100	do.	28⅝	200	do.....b3.	15
300	do.	28¾	100	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	98⅝
1000	do.	28⅝	1300	do.	98⅝
600	do.	28½	200	do.....s3.	98¼
900	do.	28⅝			

MONDAY, May 25—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, May 23, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Decrease in Loans	$1,773,100
Decrease in Specie	1,279,300
Increase in Greenbacks	2,753,100
Increase in Deposits	2,151,700
Decrease in Circulation	123,000

	May 24, '73.	May 16, '74.	May 23, '74.
National Capital	$70,985,000	$69,235,000	$68,835,000
Local Capital	17,157,500	16,769,400	16,769,400
Total	$88,142,500	$86,004,400	$85,604,400
Loans	279,846,300	284,587,500	282,814,400
Gold Notes	20,632,600	27,301,600	26,022,300
Greenbacks	42,752,900	57,100,300	59,853,400
Deposits	208,762,300	236,395,000	234,243,300
Circulation	27,493,800	26,923,900	26,800,900

The Bank averages again increase the Greenbacks reserve, while there is some loss of Gold Notes on the withdrawals for Export to Europe. The Loans fall off even on the temptation of very cheap rates to borrowers. The general line of Deposits is also lower, so that the proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits now stands 25½ ₱ cent.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $11,376,203, as compared with $8,585,218 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $6,604,654, as against $5,482,894 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $2,889,661, as against $659,018 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,931,000, comparing with $2,300,212 same week last May.

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise (not including Foreign Specie) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of April, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,024,169	February	$34,616,354
August	32,632,909	March	42,448,552
September	29,772,735	April	40,569,995
October	27,275,914	May 2	6,537,995
November	20,784,951	May 9	6,514,037
December	20,214,570	May 16	7,523,869
January	30,211,665	May 23	11,376,203
Total			$341,863,078
Same date 1873			379,967,145
Decrease since July 1			$38,104,067

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,053	February	$20,725,611
August	24,343,509	March	22,289,218
September	25,799,042	April	23,301,296
October	21,246,858	May 6	6,736,887
November	28,495,882	May 13	4,454,367
December	25,250,750	May 20	6,654,543
January	23,455,638		
Total since July 1			$268,945,195
To same date, 1873			238,191,629
Increase since July 1			$30,753,566

Gold, May 23, 1874 .... 112⅜ ₱ cent.
Gold, May 24, 1873 .... 118½ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	February	$2,980,862
August	2,198,542	March	2,527,822
September	1,502,625	April	2,467,005
October	2,107,447	May 2	839,334
November	2,545,842	May 9	2,528,002
December	2,447,271	May 16	2,665,336
January	2,660,508	May 23	2,889,661
Total since Jan. 1			$39,408,967
Total same date 1873			55,556,430
Decrease since July 1			$16,147,46[illegible]

The general trade of the week in the New-York markets was large in the Importation of foreign Merchandise and fair in the sales of Goods for the season of the year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are large, while from the Cotton ports the movement is light as well in receipts as in exports. The receipts 23,000 and the shipments to foreign markets 26,000 bales. The crop receipts to date are 3,627,000 bales as comparing with 3,378,000 last year, and 3,756,000 bales the large crop season of 1870–71.

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,331,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,238,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,296	January	9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,044
May 2	757,559	May 2	1,551,000
May 9	2,183,000	May 9	3,560,500
May 16	2,072,000	May 16	1,795,700
May 23	1,931,000	May 23	1,350,000
Total, 1874	$104,228,289	Total, 1874	$60,544,105
Total, 1873	122,015,975	Total, 1873	70,591,216

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		May 24, '73.
American Gold	112⅛@112⅜	118½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	118@118⅜	118½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, January	120½@120¾	121¾
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	115⅛@115⅝	115½
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	94@89½	103
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	85⅜@85⅛	87
New-York Central	97¼@98¼	103⅜
Rock Island	96¾@94¾@97¼	107⅞
St. Paul Common	33⅜@32½@33⅞	54⅛
St. Paul Preferred	52½@54	73
Toledo and Wabash	36¾@35½@36¾	68⅝
Union Pacific	27⅜@26¼@28⅜	30⅝
Erie	35⅝@35⅛	63¼
Western Telegraph	70¾@69¾@73½	84¾
Pacific Mail	41¾@43½	45½
Lake Shore	75⅜@74¾@76⅛	90½
North-western Common	42⅝@39¾@41⅜	....
Harlem	128@128½	130
North-western Preferred	61¾@59¼	85
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½@108	105½
Central New-Jersey	105½@106	....

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg. '81	120½	5-20 reg., '67	119¾
6 ₱ cent. coup. '81	121¾	5-20 coup., '67	120¾
5-20 reg., '62	115⅝	5-20 reg., '68	119⅝
5-20 coup., '62	115⅝	5-20 coup., '68	120½
5-20 reg., '64	116⅝	10-40 reg.	115
5-20 coup., '64	117¼	10-40 coup.	115
5-20 reg., '65	116⅝	5s, reg., '81	115⅝
5-20 coup., '65	118⅜	5s, coup., '81	115⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	119½	6s, cur., '95-9	117
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119⅞		

There was no marked feature in the Gold Room or the Foreign Exchanges during the week. The latter, although dull, continue up to the Gold shipping points, and $1,836,000 American gold coin went abroad during the week, exclusive of $1,036,000 gold bars and silver not taken from Banks. The stiffness in Exchange and steadiness in Gold have kept up the Public Funds of the coupon classes, while a strong Domestic demand from the Savings Banks and other parties has made all the Registered Stocks firm. New-York State Stocks and Bounty loan have also been in large demand.

The share speculation on the Stock Exchange was active, and for the greater part *Bearish* up to Friday last, when a better confidence appeared in the Street and at the Exchange, and the final closing on Saturday afternoon was up to the prices of the week before and the demand firmer.

The Anthracite Coal tonnage of the week was 436,000 against 429,000 tons the corresponding week last Spring. The trade has nearly overtaken last year against the effects of the panic which seriously damaged the Iron interest on the lines of the great Coal carriers. The tonnage since the First of January is 6,003,000 against 6,218,000 tons in 1873 to date. The Bituminous Coal tonnage, East of the Alleghanies, is 1,020,000 against 1,009,000 tons to date last year. The Coal Stocks are all firm in connection with the favorable look of the trade, such as Central New-Jersey, Reading, Lehigh Navigation, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Delaware and Hudson.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION,

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE.

W. C. NOYES. Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞ PACIFIC MAIL.

Holders of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Stock are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Delmonico's, corner William and Beaver sts., (Room No. 6,) on Monday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

A committee consisting of John O'Brien, Charles Hallgarten, and Frederick L. Talcott, appointed (at an informal meeting of stock-holders, held 23d inst.) to obtain certain information, will then present their report, and such further action can be taken as may be necessary to secure for owners of stock a satisfactory representation in the Board of Direction at the coming election. FREDERICK L. TALCOTT, Chairman.

JAMES STRUTHERS, Secretary.

ROYAL TOMBS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes under date May 3:—"The Radicals have expressed themselves much aggrieved that Michelet was not honored with such a public funeral as Livingstone, and this question, like many others, has given rise to bitter recriminations and comparisons between Westminster Abbey and the Pantheon. The Republicans are naturally accused by the Royalists of having destroyed and violated all the tombs. They certainly violated the Royal sepulchres at Saint Denis, but several of the tombs in the Pantheon, and among them that of Voltaire, were desecrated by the Royalists. The Republicans certainly in a moment of passion threw the ashes of the French Kings, with the exception of those of Henri IV., into the common ditch; but this kind of revenge had been extensively indulged in before the Convention, at all events, issued a severe decree against any works of art being injured. The damage done to monuments during the revolution has been greatly exaggerated, and many of the mausoleums said to have been destroyed still exist. Delville in his history of the Cathedral of Rouen, which has so much interest for the English traveler, says that the priests and the Calvinists did far more damage than the levellers of '93, who were quite satisfied if the signs and images which wounded their ideas of equality were covered over with plaster. The Calvinists respected nothing, and the priests sold some tombs and destroyed or removed others of the greatest historical interest. When the Norman Achilles, as Richard Cœur De Lion was called here, died, he directed his heart to be buried at Rouen, his brains at Poitiers, and his body at Fontevrault. His heart was inclosed in a silver shrine, which was afterward given to the Saracens as a ransom for Louis, and the tomb was destroyed by the clergy of the cathedral, who also demolished those of his brother Henry, of Charles V. of France, and of the Duke of Bedford, Regent and Governor of France. Nothing but slabs now mark the place where these monuments stood. It is true that the statue of Richard was removed to Fontevrault and placed on his tomb there, but he deserved better treatment from the clergy of Rouen, to whom he had left 300 hogsheads of wine, which afterward formed the subject of a Papal bull. It is said that Louis XI. was strongly advised to demolish the Duke of Bedford's tomb, but he asked what honor he would gain by tearing from earth the remains of a man who, by his courage, prudence, and policy had maintained himself in Normandy, and had resisted all the power of France. 'As for his tomb,' added the King, 'he deserves one still better.' And yet in 1732 this monument was destroyed by the clergy to make room for a staircase. Another curious tomb suffered the same fate, that of Gantier de Coutances, called the Magnificent, who was translated in 1184 from the see of Lincoln to the Archbishopric of Rouen. It is sad to think of the number of remains which have been disturbed in France; we have Molière's jawbone at the Hôtel de Cluny, but where are his ashes? Those of Mirabeau only remained for a year in the Pantheon. In our times the body of the eldest brother of Napoleon III. was removed from St. Denis by the order of Louis XVIII.; and a long list might be made out, Royalists and Republicans being equally guilty of profanation."

THE STATE ASSESSORS.

The following circular has been addressed by the State Assessors to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties:

Chairman Board of Supervisors, —— County:

DEAR SIR: Having visited sixteen counties during the last four weeks, in different parts of the State, we feel warranted in saying that public sentiment is decidedly in favor of changing the present mode of assessing real and personal property. Conventions of Supervisors and Assessors have been held in several of these counties at which resolutions have been passed agreeing to assess all property according to law. In other counties conventions have been called to consider the matter. We therefore earnestly recommend (if no action has yet been taken) that you call a convention of Supervisors and Assessors of your county at an early day, not later than Saturday, June 6, and take such action on this important subject as may be deemed advisable. We advise Assessors to assess all property at its full and true value, as the law prescribes; also, that Assessors canvass their respective towns together, viewing each piece of property, and discarding all former assessments in order that the joint judgment of the three Assessors as to the true value may be ascertained. We trust this will commend itself to the good judgment of all, and we believe will result in a more equal distribution of taxation. We intend to visit your county during the present year, and hope to learn that your Assessors have fully complied with this recommendation.

JOHN S. FOWLER,
JAMES A. BRIGGS,
S. G. HADLEY,
State Assessors.

In reply, address John S. Fowler, Drawer No. 82, Auburn, N. Y.
MAY 22, 1874.

SPRINGFIELD PEDESTRIANISM.

Donahue, the pedestrian, who is attempting the difficult feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours at Hampden Park, completed his 168th mile at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Springfield *Union* thus describes him: "He is dressed in dark clothes, wears a silk cap, and a blue scarf about his neck, and carries a light malacca switch, which he keeps constantly in motion when traveling. His feet are covered by coarse brogans, with thick soles, similar in style to the Government shoe, which old soldiers are aware is the best thing ever made for long tramps. He walks a mile on the last quarter of one hour, and after a rest of a few moments, makes another mile during the first quarter of the next hour, gaining in this way an hour and a half for rest and sleep after every two miles. He says he is in better condition than when he started, and certainly appears well enough as he moves gaily along over the mile track, whistling some popular air. The real test of endurance, however, will not begin until the last two or three days of the walk."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money 93½; for the account, 93⅝; Erie preferred, 52½.
1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93½@93⅝; for the account, 93½@93⅝.
3:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote rentes at 59f. 70c.
5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote rentes at 59f. 75c.
LIVERPOOL, May 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.
1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,500 bales were American.
Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable June and July at 8 7-16d; do., nothing below Middling, deliverable June and July at 8 7-16d.
Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.
LONDON, May 23—3:30 P. M.—Tallow, 39s. ₱ cwt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	7	Tar, bbls.	1,012
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Leather, sides	12,703
Cotton, bales	697	Stearine, pks.	52
Dried Fruit, pks.	8	Grease, pks.	10
Flour, bbls.	14,667	Tallow, pks.	58
Meal, bbls.	100	Oil-cake, pks.	420
Meal, bags	150	Pork, pks.	875
Wheat, bushels	233,240	Cut-meats, pks.	580
Corn, bushels	68,111	Lard, tcs.	500
Oats, bushels	33,400	Lard, kegs	500
Malt, bushels	400	Butter, pks.	2,220
Peas, bushels	8,553	Cheese, pks.	3,493
Eggs, bbls.	949	Starch, pks.	1,852
Beans, bbls.	59	Wine, pks.	193
Horns, No.	31,200	Brandy, pks.	37
Hides, No.	1,033	Tobacco, hhds.	616
Hides, bdls.	276	Tobacco, pks.	160
Lead, pigs	3,884	Wool, bales	258
Resin, bbls.	2,412	Whisky, bbls.	165
Spts. Turp., bbls.	493		

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been quoted rather weak in price, within the range of 33c.@35c. for fair to choice ₱ lb., and a limited business.

CANDLES—Have been selling, in lots, as wanted, at steady rates, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quite moderately inquired for since our last, yet without material change as to price. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caracas at 15c.@35c.; Guayaquil at 10¼c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7¼c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull to-day, within yesterday's revised range. The Dorchester's arrival adds 4,400 bags to the stock of Rio in first hands, now 112,210 bags.

COTTON—Business for early delivery has been very dull, with prices quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower. Sales, 280 bales, including 252 bales to spinners and 28 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been fair, but at a reduction 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,100 bales, (of which 2,900 bales were on last evening and 12,200 bales to-day,) and 2,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing at 17 11-16c.; June, 17¾c.; July, 18¼c.@18 9-32c.; August, 18⅝c.@18 21-32c.; September, 18¼c.; October, 17 11-16c.@17 23-32c.; November, 17⅝c.; December, 17 17-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 697 bales, including 60 bales from Washington, N. C., and 637 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 3,863 bales.... The week's exports hence have been 4,123 bales.... The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,609,168 bales, (including 1,672,368 bales to Great Britain and 936,800 bales to the Continent,) against 2,332,323 bales the same time in 1872–3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Good Ordinary	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17 9-16	17 9-16
Low Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Middling	18⅝	18¾	19	19
Good Middling	19⅞	20	20¼	20¼

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in quite moderate request and somewhat irregular as to values.

DYEWOODS—Have been comparatively quiet, with prices quoted about steady. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $21, currency; Jamaica, do., $19@$20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $21@$21 50, and Mexican do., $20, currency.

FERTILIZERS—There has been rather more call for supplies on the basis of previous quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderately active demand within the range of $2 70@$2 80 for short and full counts.

FISH—A fair jobbing trade has been noted in the leading kinds, with prices quoted: Dry Cod from $4 25@5 20 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$22; No. 2 at $14 50@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10@$1 20 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted rather easier in price, on a limited movement in nearly all kinds of stock. The home trade inquiry has been very moderate, and the export demand also light. The sales since our last have been 10,900 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good, Extra State, $6 10@$6 60; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, mostly at $6 35 for Standard, and $6 55@$6 65 for very good; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour has been quoted weak within the previous range, on a slow trade; sales 750 bbls....Rye Flour steady, and in request; sales 425 bbls....Corn-meal scarce and wanted; sales 1,450 bbls., mostly Brandywine, at $4 90@$5, chiefly at $5, in good part to arrive, and choice Western at $4 60 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—A brisk business has been reported in Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, but at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing weak, influenced in part by the firmer range of ocean freights. Winter quiet and irregular; sales have been reported, since our last, of 274,000 bushels at $1 53@$1 56 for No. 1 Spring in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 53 for No. 1 Minnesota, in store, and $1 55@$1 55½ for do., afloat; $1 52@$1 53 for Nos. 1 and 2 Spring mixed; $1 50 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, boat-loads, in which the dealings were extensive; $1 49@$1 51 for fair to very choice No. 2 do., car stock; $1 49 for No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring; $1 48@$1 49 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 46@$1 48 for No. 2 Chicago do., mainly at $1 47@$1 48 for good to prime; $1 40@$1 55½ for ungraded Spring; $1 55@$1 58 for Red Western; $1 60@$1 62 for Amber do.; $1 68@$1 70 for White do. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 24,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 47; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., first three days in June, at $1 49; 50,000 bushels do., deliverable within the first week in June, at $1 48, and 50,000 bushels do., deliverable from June 1 to 20, inclusive, at $1 47½ ₱ bushel....Corn has been quoted rather easier in price on a moderately active trade, part for export, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 89,000 bushels at 83c.@87c. for New Mixed Western; very inferior to choice closing at 86c.@86½c. for the best; 86c.@87c., chiefly at 86¼c.@86½c. for old do., closing at 86¼c.@86½c. for the best samples; 86c.@88c. for Yellow Western, the latter rate for very choice. The Baxter steam canal-boat City of New-York, which left this City two weeks ago, for Buffalo, had its cargo of 7,500 bushels prime Mixed Western Corn, consigned to Messrs. Felt & Drake, sold, to-day, at 86½c., deliverable this evening, which would make the round trip of the boat one of fourteen days precisely....Rye wanted, with Canada, in bond, to arrive, quoted at $1 08 bid....Barley inactive at old figures....Of Barley-malt, 8,000 bushels French were reported sold at $2 25@$2 30 ₱ bushel....Canada Peas in demand and steady at 98c.@$1, in bond, with sales reported of 16,000 bushels...Oats have been fairly active, but rather less firm. Sales have been reported of 83,000 bushels at 62c.@63½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 63½c. for good average boat-loads, prompt delivery, with 64½c. bid for strictly choice; 62c.@63c. for do., to arrive from the canal, and 64c.@66c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 33,182 bbls. Flour, 1,499,783 bushels Wheat, 459,013 bushels Corn, 17,454 bushels Rye, and 8,331 bushels Peas.

HIDES—A restricted business has been reported, with prices favoring buyers. The week's receipts have been 41,580 Hides, and 29 bales do.; sales, 33,565 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,500 Dry Entre Rios, 21¼ lbs., at 26c. gold, 30 days, usual selection; 2,700 Dry Montevideo, 21¼ lbs., at 26¼c., gold, 3 to 4 months, usual selection; 1,980 Dry Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 9 to 12 lbs., at 24½c.@25½c., gold, 60 to 90 days, usual selection; 930 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 21 lbs., 24½c., gold, usual selection; 3,320 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 to 20½ lbs., at 25c., gold, 15 to 60 days, usual selection; 3,300 Dry California, 24 to 26 lbs., at 24½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 5,325 Dry Central American, 20 to 23 lbs., at 22c.@23c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,605 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs., at 23½c.@24½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,000 Dry Corpus Christi, 25 lbs., on private terms; 2,140 Dry Texas and Western, 20 to 22 lbs., on private terms; 665 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 400 Dry-salted African, 16 lbs., on private terms; 600 Wet-salted Havana, 40 lbs., on private terms; 9,400 Wet-salted California, 60 lbs., on private terms; 900 Wet-salted Texas and Western, &c., 40 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10⅜c., currency. Stock in first hands to-day, 110,000 Hides, and 742 bales do., against 236,600 Hides, and 553 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; quotations as in our last. Sales 216 hhds. and 20 tcs. Cienfuegos at about 42c.

NAILS—Trade has been very tame, since our last, within our range. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 80@$4; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 25; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 75; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 50; 3d., fine, $6@$6 25; 2d., $6 75@$7; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 25; Finishing Stock, $4 50@$6; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, but quoted firm; 160 bbls. good Strained sold at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Tar, 500 bbls. Newbern and Washington sold at $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet, with merchantable quoted at 39½c. Sales, 50 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—A limited inquiry has been noted for supplies, with Western quoted at $42 50@$43, currency, and City at $41 50@$42, gold, ₱ ton. The week's receipts have been 1,000 bags; exports, 10,449 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 4,000 bbls., June, at 6c.; 2,000 bbls., July, at 6¼c.; market steady....Refined quiet at 13⅜c.@13½c. here, and 13¼c. at Philadelphia, early deliveries. Sales, 2,000 bbls. here at 13⅜c....Refined, in cases, dull at 18½c.@19c....Naphtha, 8¼c.@8⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and quoted lower, on a limited inquiry; sales for early delivery confined to small lots, on the basis of $18 for New Western Mess. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 500 bbls., July, at $18 20, closing at $18 12½, with May at $17 95; June at $17 95, and August at $18 35. ....Dressed Hogs in request at 7½c.@7¾c. for City.... A fair inquiry prevails for Cut-meats at steady rates; sales, 200 tcs. Pickled Hams, 13 lbs., at 11½c. and sundry lots of City bulk stock at former figures....Bacon steady, but quiet in the absence of supplies; 125 bxs. Long Clear sold at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Short Clear quoted at 10½c....Lard heavy, and quoted lower, closing dull; demand quite moderate. Sales for early delivery embrace 100 tcs. Western Steam at 11½c., closing at 11⅜c.@11 7-16c.; small lots of prime to very choice Western Kettle at 11¾c.@12c.; of City Steam and Kettle at 11c.@11⅜c.; of No. 1 City at 10¾c., and of Refined, for the Continent, at 11⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,750 tcs., July options, at 11½c.@11 19-32c., closing at 11½c., and 1,000 tcs., August, at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c., closing at 11⅝c., with May options quoted at 11⅜c., and June at 11⅜c.@11 7-16c., ₱ lb. ....Beef steady, but less active; sales, 85 bbls....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as quoted in our last. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 407 pks. Pork, 1,355 pks. Beef, 4,158 bxs. Bacon, 8,101 pks. Lard, and 17,161 bxs. Cheese.

SALT—Has been offered quite freely, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 85@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c., on a limited business.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 5½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Linseed has been quiet, in the absence of supplies; the last sales reported were to arrive here at $2 05, gold, cash. Other kinds inactive at about former rates. Clover quoted at 10c.@10¼c.; Rough Flax at $2 50@$2 65 ₱ bushel....Timothy at $3@$3 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer in more demand, at the reduced prices. Receipts, 158 bales; sales, 12,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 5,000 lbs. Central American, and 3,300 lbs. Para, within our range. Goat firm and in demand; receipts, 749 bales; sales, 100 bales Mexican, and 18 bales Payta, on private terms. Deer quoted: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 56c., currency, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@46c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@39c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quiet but steady, as last quoted. Sales to-day, 300 hhds., and 1,186 bxs., including 254 hhds. fair to good Refining Cuba, at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; 15 hhds. prime do. at 8c.; 31 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅜c.; 250 bxs. do. at 8⅜c.@8¾c.; 680 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.; 256 bxs. Syrup Sugar at 7⅝c., ₱ lb. Refined unchanged.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm, with sales reported of equal to 168,000 lbs. at 7½c.@7⅞c. for fair to very choice. The week's exports have been 2,292 pks.... Stearine wanted and quoted at 12¼c.@12½c. for the best samples....Of Grease, 35 tcs. very common sold at 5¾c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at 97c. cash and 97¼c. regular, chiefly at the latter rate, about steady.

FREIGHTS—The demand for Grain room on berth and charter was quite brisk, with rates favoring ship-owners in all instances of both prompt and forward shipments, on a much-reduced offering of accommodation. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade were also in good request at somewhat firmer rates. The market otherwise was quiet....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been, by steam, 330 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; 44,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d., closing with 10½d. bid for room for Wheat, early shipment; 615 bx. Bacon, mostly at 40s.; 1,400 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 40s.@45s. ₱ ton, and 3,500 Staves on private terms. Also, a British bark, 775 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 800 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 5,500 bushels Wheat at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 700 tons Provisions, 160 tons Tallow, and 100 tons Hides at 40s.@45s.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 35s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.@45s.; and 425 hhds. Molasses at 35s....For London, by sail, 56,000 bushels Wheat at 9¾d.@10d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s 9d. ₱ bbl. Also a British ship, 766 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, 67s. 6d.@77s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 17½d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. ₱ bushel, closing with this rate bid....For the United Kingdom direct, a British bark, 803 tons, hence, with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d.@5s., according to lay days....For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 438 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 534 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., (one-third bags,) at 7s. 4½d., (a recharter;) a British bark, 345 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters do., at 7s. 4½d., closing with this rate bid; a British bark, 510 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d., or, if direct, at 5s.; a British brig, 395 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. do. at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d., short lay days....For Bremen, by steam, 20,000 bushels Rye, 600 bbls. Resin, 450 pks. Tobacco, and 2,000 pks. Merchandise at equal to full current rates; also, a German bark, 732 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent direct, a Norwegian bark, 543 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d.; another, 465 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; another, 383 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 7s. 3d., with option of Rotterdam, direct, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, an American ship, 1,262 tons, with about 6,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s.; a British bark, about 780 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. do., from do., at 5s.; and a bark, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain (lay days nearly expired), at about 7s. ₱ quarter......For Hamburg, by steam, 50 cases Tobacco, on private terms......For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 496 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl......For Konigsberg, a Norwegian brig, 270 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl...... For the Baltic, an American ship, 537 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl; an American brig, 489 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. do., at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Santander, a British brig, 255 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 471 tons, hence, with about 2,650 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl. ....For Fiume, an Italian bark, 454 tons, hence, with Tobacco, at 52s....For Gibraltar, and orders, a brig, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 12½c.; a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $8 75; and another with do., from Savannah, at $8.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, May 23.—There has been quite a large business doing in Wool the past week, the sales embracing 2,150,000 pounds of foreign and domestic Wools, and the market continues to sustain full prices for all kinds. Manufacturers are short of stock, and have no alternative but to purchase from week to week, or stop their machinery. Holders, in consequence, are able to obtain extreme prices for all desirable lots for the time being, but when the new clip begins to come forward quite freely from all points some weeks hence, we can scarcely look for so steady and firm a market. The transactions in Fleeces have been the smallest we have had to notice for some time past, but the stock of this description is very much reduced. New fat sheep Wool continues to arrive in small lots, and sells from 36c. to 42½c., and 2,000 lbs. new Ohio, of rather ordinary quality, has been received and sold at 51c. ₱ lb. New Spring California has been moving quite freely, and upward of 700,000 lbs. of this description have been sold at 30c.@38c. Large supplies are on the way, and it is now evident that the entire clip, amounting to some 2,000,000 lbs., will soon pass into the hands of manufacturers. Some few lots have been taken the past week at 36c., 37½c., and 38c., but these prices are exceptions, as 35c. is about an outside figure for the best lots arriving. Pulled Wools have not been so active as for some weeks past, but stocks have been considerably reduced, and the sales, amounting to 200,000 lbs., indicate a fair business. Eastern Supers have been sold at 55c.@56c., but the bulk of the sales of Super and X have been in the range of 45c.@52½c. The following are quotations based on recent sales: Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1 X, XXX and above, 54c.@57c.; Michigan, 51c.@54c.; Western, Maine, New-Hampshire, and New-York, 50c.@56½c.; Washed, Combing, and Delaine, 57c.@62c.; Unwashed, Combing, and Delaine, 43c.@46c.; Tub-washed, 52½c.@56c.; Scoured, 42½c.@$1 10; Noils, 27½c.@32c.; Spring California, 30c.@38c.; Fall California, 17c.@29c.; Super and X Pulled, 37c.@56c.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Flour—Low and medium grades firm and wanted. Wheat dull and lower at $1 23 for No. 2 Spring; sample lots of Fall 1c.@3c. lower. Corn in good demand and lower at 61c.@63c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track; White, 72c.@73c., at east side in elevators. Oats dull and lower at 50c. for No. 2, on track; 54½c.@55c. in elevator. Barley—No sales. Rye easier at $1. Whisky quiet at 96c. Pork strong and in good demand at $18 25. Dry-salted Meats firmer; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides offered at 7c.@9½c., cash or buyer May; 6⅞c. bid for Shoulders. Bacon strong at 7½c. for Shoulders, 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, 10⅞c., buyer June; 12¼c. buyer first half of September. Lard firm at 10¾c. for Summer, 11c. for Winter. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$4 90 for light; $5 25@$5 65 for Bacon; $5 75@$6 10 for heavy. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last 24 hours—11,300 bbls. Flour, 158,750 bushels Wheat, 112,600 bushels Corn, 34,300 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—166,975 bushels Wheat, 94,132 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—67,653 bushels Wheat, 84,179 bushels Corn, 31,800 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat 12c., Corn 11c., Oats 7c., to New-York. Flour in good demand; sales, 1,500 bbls.; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Baker's, $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat weak; sales, Port Washington, $1 43; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 43; do. No. 2 do., $1 38; Sheboygan, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60; White Winter, $1 70@$1 73. Corn lower; Western No. 2 offered without buyers at 70c.@70½c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 56c.@57c.; Toledo Blown, 60c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady, and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 23½@$1 23¾; No. 2 Spring, $1 20 for regular; $1 20¼@$1 20⅜ fresh, cash; $1 20⅜ June or July; No. 3 Spring, $1 14¼; Rejected, $1 06. Corn quiet, weak, and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 60c., cash; 60⅛c.@60¼c. June; 60⅞c. July; High Mixed, 61½c.; Rejected, 57½c.@58c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 45c., cash; 44½c. June. Rye steady; No. 2, $1 01. Barley firm and scarce; No. 2 Spring, $1 60 bid; $1 65 asked. Pork quiet and weak at $17 40, cash or June; $17 65 July. Lard quiet and weak at $10 75, June; $10 90 July. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged; sales, Short Rib Middles at 9⅛c. Whisky, 94½c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 4c.; Wheat, do., 4½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 201,000 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, 82,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bushels Wheat, 284,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 23.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 47; 4,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 55; 5,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 82. Corn dull; sales 4,000 bushels at 79c. Rye in demand; sales 8,000 bushels, Canada, on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 70 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted. Shorts $30; Shipstuffs $31; Middlings $33, delivered. Canal Freights—Wheat 8c.; Corn and Rye 7¼c.; Peas 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 50c.; to New-York 40c.; to Albany 36c. Lake receipts—4,300 bushels Wheat, 908,000 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—7,800 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Rye, 1,280,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, May 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged, at $1 40 for No. 3 White Wabash, $1 53 for No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42 for Amber Michigan; June, $1 42½; July, $1 43; No. 1 Red, $1 53; No. 2 Red, $1 42; August, $1 30. Corn in fair demand and lower, at 69½c. for High Mixed, May; 69⅛c., June; 68c., July; 68½c., August; 69c., September; no grade, 64½c. Oats dull and lower, at 55c. for No. 1; 53c. for No. 2; 50c. for Rejected. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—27,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally $1 35. Corn steady at 70c.@73c. Oats dull and unchanged at 54c.@60c. Rye firm and scarce; nominally $1 15@$1 20. Barley dull and nominal. Butter dull. Pork firm and in fair demand at $17 87½ for Country; $18 for City. Lard nominally 11½c. for Steam; 11¾c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats firm at 6⅜c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, spot; 9⅝c., June; Clear Sides, 9⅝c., spot, all loose; also, sales of Clear Rib Sides at 9½c., packed. Bacon firm at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Sides, spot; 10¾c., buyer June. Whisky steady at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 27½; No. 2, $1 23½, cash; $1 23¼, June; $1 23⅝, July. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 45¾c. Corn in fair demand and lower; sales No. 2 Mixed at 60c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 98c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 60; No. 3 do., $1 15. Provisions steady; Pork, $17 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 6½c., loose; 6¾c. for boxed; Middles, 9¼c.@9¾c. for boxed. Lard firm; Steam, 11c.; Kettle, 11½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 148,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 155,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 23.—Corn dull and lower; stock on landing 16,000 sacks; sales Mixed at 85c.; Yellow, 89c.; White, 98c.@$1. Oats dull and weak at 61c.@62c. Bran dull at $1 40. Hay dull; Prime, $23. Pork firmer at $18 75@$19. Lard scarce; Tierce, 12c.@12¼c.; Keg, 12¾c.@13c. Coffee firm; Ordinary, 17½c.@18c.; Fair 19¼c.@19¾c.; Good, 20½c.@21c.; Prime, 21½c.@22c. Corn-meal, $5 15@$5 25. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 1 12½. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 48½.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 84c.@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@65c. Rye sold at $1 15. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $18 25. Bacon sold at 7⅜c. for Shoulders, 10⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13½c.; plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats sold at 6⅞c. for Shoulders, 9⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 12¼c.@12¾c. Whisky sold at 94c.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100 head; market active and firm, with advancing tendency for best grades; sales, fair Steers at $5 25@$5 30; choice at $5 75@$6; extra, $6 25@$6 30. Shipments, 2,705 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,600 head; market active and firm at $4 80@$5 for inferior to common; $5 25@$5 65 for medium to choice; $5 85@$6 25 for prime to extra assorted; shipments, 14,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 215 head; market quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Butter quiet and steady. Choice New-York, 32c.@33c.; Western Creamery, 32c.@33c.; do., Factory Prime, 25c.@26c.; do., Good, 18c.@20c. Grease, 15c.@16c. Cheese quiet and steady; Prime New-York State, 15c½.@16c.; do., Ohio, 15c.@15½c.; Fair do., 13c.@14c. Eggs quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, 17c.18c.; Western, 16c.@17c.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat steady; sales, Extra at $1 62½@$1 63; Amber Michigan, $1 44½. Corn dull and lower at 72c. Oats dull and declining at 54c. Freights to Oswego, 5c.@5½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 23.—Flour in good demand. Corn—Sales of Yellow at 88c.; White scarce and firm. Oats firm and scarce at 65c.@66c. Lard quiet and unchanged; nominally 11¾c.@12½c. Bacon in good demand at 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 11¾c.@14c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 23.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Red, $1 53; No. 2 Red, $1 44. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 58c.; No. 2 do., 56c.; White, 60c. Petroleum dull and lower; Standard White, in car lots, 11c.@11½c.; State Test, 14c.@14½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet at $1 10. Oats firm; sales, 6 cars Mixed Western at 65c., and 1 car Mixed State at 67c. Corn quiet; no sales. Barley-malt quiet: nominally unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23.—Spirit Turpentine quiet at 35c. Resin steady at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 20.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 997 bales; gross, 1,053 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,795 bales; coastwise, 1,406 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,928 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 17¾c.@17½c.; Low Middling, 17c.@17⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 194 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,755 bales.

MOBILE, May 23.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 17¼c.; Low Middling, 16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 722 bales; exports coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 600 bales: stock, 21,947 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—Cotton very dull; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 272 bales; gross, 341 bales; exports coastwise, 219 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 20,152 bales.

GALVESTON, May 23.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 154 bales; sales, 140 bales; stock, 14,701 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 23.—Cotton dull and nominal: Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 35 bales; exports coastwise, 47 bales; stock, 1,187 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 23.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, May 25:—Nos. 50, 51, 92, 117, 120, 149, 151, 128, 146.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
28—Hamilton vs. Weed, &c.	176—Campbell vs. Hoge, impleaded.
55—Waddell vs. Karst.	179—Ross vs. Hinman.
64—Levy vs. Katzenberg.	180—Dreyer vs. Heyman, (3 motions.)
66—Wilson, &c., vs. Rice.	198—Dorf vs. Brien.
71—The House of Mercy vs. Mayor, &c.	204—Kennard vs. Paulding, &c.
74—Gomez vs. Arthur, Collector, &c.	206—Jones vs. Hayman.
92—Lawton Granular M. Co. vs. Ocean Steamer Coal'g Co.	215—Haring, &c., vs. Rush.
93—Smith vs. Smith.	217—Banker vs. L. Shore & M. Railroad Co.
94—Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.	230—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer.
95—Price vs. Price.	232—People, &c., vs. Craftsmens' Life Ass. Co.
97—Erie Railway Co. vs. Barr.	233—Phillips vs. Wicks, &c.
98—Fliess vs. Newton.	234—Oppenheimer vs. Biela, &c.
116—Earle, &c., vs. Scott et al.	235—Vandervoort vs. Little.
118—Dike vs. D'Aligny.	236—Stone vs. Dodge.
119—Same vs. Same.	237—County of Jackson, Mo., vs. Conner, Sheriff.
120—Earle vs. Scott, &c.	
122—Same vs. Same.	
133—Marston vs. McTuff, &c.	238—Kingsland, vs. Mayor, &c.
136—Davids vs. Strauss.	239—Brown vs. Mayor, &c.
165—Dusenbury vs. Callaghan.	240—Shaw, &c., vs. Duncan, &c.
172—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
87—The People et al. vs. Decamp et al.	166—Indianapolis, P. & C. R. R. vs. Tyng.
147—McDonald vs. Mayor City of New-York.	173—Berrian vs. Sanford.
160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.	175—First Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Morris et al.
171—Wood vs. Lockwood.	179—Ludlow et al. vs. Dole.
178—Hadden vs. Houghtaling.	36—Mayer vs. The Mayor.
113—Duryee vs. The Mayor.	43—In the matter of Taylor vs. Green.
65—Dambman vs. Butterfield et al.	45—In the matter of Ketteltas.
30—Winship vs. Winship.	47—In the matter of Phillips.
89—The People, &c. Stemmler et al. vs. McGuire.	148½—— vs. ——.
	48—In the matter of Burke.
90—Same vs. Same.	56—Clinch vs. The South-side R. R. Co. of Long Island.
91—Same vs. Same.	
92—Same vs. Same.	
114—— vs. ——.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Case on—776½—Brinckley vs. Brinckley.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—1155—Fuller et al. vs. Hunt. No further Day Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.	905—N. M. Ins. Co. vs. Mangam et al.
879—Mer. Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Com. Ins. Co.	237—Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
653—Petrie vs. Poillon.	939—Shelton & D. Man. Co. vs. Smith.
1741—Tugnot et al. vs. U. S. and B. M. S. S. Co.	673—Morey vs. Met. Gas-light Co.
39—Gonzales, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.	931—Met. G. Co. vs. Rider.
663—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, President, &c.	1503—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
927—Russell, Receiver, vs. Baker.	937—Keogh vs. Levenson.
	1711—Wilkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
424—O'Brien vs. W'msb'g City Fire Ins. Co.	912—Dutch vs. Serrell et al.
996—Fisk, Ex'x vs. The N. O. Mutual Ins. Co.	524—Patern vs. Fidler et al.
	528—Patern vs. Stitt et al.
578—Journeau vs. Tallman.	924—Furlong vs. Allen.
930—Frankenstein et al. vs. Keller et al.	882—Tiecke vs. Schoendorf et al.
936—Davis et al. vs. Rubenstein.	868—Sander et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
934—Mendelson vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.	798—McGuckin et al. vs. Adams.
984—Fryer vs. Abel.	1652—McDaniels vs. O'Brien.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, June 1.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on—No. 2509—Richter vs. Sager.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, June 1, 1874.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, C. J., Joachimsen and Alker, JJ.—Calendar for May 25, 26, and 27.

Non-enumerated Motions.	Hertling vs. Hampe.
Langley vs. Spaulding.	Betts vs. Davis.
Mendelsohn vs. Mitchell.	
Enumerated Motions.	
Nos.	Nos.
1—Arkell et al. vs. Nelson.	11—Hulin vs. Smith.
2—Hall vs. Stevenson.	12—Newburge vs. Glover.
3—Warburton vs. Carpenter.	13—Bun vs. Van Ranst.
	14—Brennan vs. Holbrook.
	15—Akin vs. Sterl.
4—Hoffman vs. Gallaher.	16—Muller vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.
5—Blauvelt vs. Palmer.	
6—Pond vs. Van Orden.	17—Gilmour vs. Thompson et al.
7—Binney vs. Brennan.	
8—Goldman vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.	18—Barnstorf vs. Haaker.
	19—Liddy et al. vs. Thain.
9—Wishhusen vs. McCade.	20—Rosenfield vs. Palmer.
10—Rosenstock vs. Johnson.	21—Heinrick vs. Kraft et al.
	22—Kyntz vs. Ebling.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4277—Tallman vs. Brett et al.	4874—Eastman et al. vs. Delapier.
4964—Campbell vs. Brown et al.	4254—Laurens vs. Ruter.
3832—Dunne vs. Davison.	4093—Dinsmore vs. Guran.
	4081—Frank vs. Dempsey.
4949—Staidorlair vs. Belternanean.	4161—Gill et al. vs. Brennan.
4997—Hyde & Son Manuf'g Co. vs. Vanturgle et al.	4469—Allegrette vs. Cochran.
5263—Stanley vs. Chamberlain.	4308—Kearney vs. Volkening.
5189—Stern vs. Tuska.	4065—Alexander vs. Berliner.
4775—Bonbeck vs. Byrnes.	5211—Scofield vs. Davis.
4765—Hulin vs. Reene et al.	5011—Tomande et al. vs. Valier.
4825—Holden et al. vs. Bretzfeld.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

The People, &c., vs. Julius Sarner, perjury.

PART II.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Bean vs. Bruce; Walker vs. Schroff; Gardner vs. Porter; memorandums.
In the matter of Meyer; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church vs. Walbrath; motion granted on terms. See memorandum.
Dietz vs. Dietz; order settled and signed.
Watson vs. Loyd; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Johnson vs. Johnson; decree of separation.
Broderick vs. Egan; motion. See memorandum.
Stude vs. Ross: motion for leave to tax costs denied. See opinion.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS *are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING**, *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB**. *Terms Liberal.* **WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,** *in* **UNIQUE FRENCH CASES**, *are among the best made, and combine* **PURITY** *of* **VOICING** *with great volume of tone. Suitable for* **PARLOR, CHURCH**, *or* **MUSIC HALL**. **WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS** *have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the* **BEST PIANOS MADE**. *These Organs and Pianos are warranted for six years.* **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for cash or part cash and balance in monthly payments.* **Second-hand instruments taken** *in exchange.* **Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED** *in every County in the* **U. S.** *and* **Canada.** *A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*
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square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

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AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 East 20th st., near 5th av.—Finishing lessons in all branches of vocal and instrumental music. Only such pupils admitted who desire to learn thoroughly. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

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ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.
All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.
All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL clergyman, with high collegiate distinctions, and having had many years' experience in teaching, prepares pupils for college, mercantile or other literary pursuits. Address A. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st. Terms moderate.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HALLE and BERNARD BRUMMER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, May 25, 1874.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on Friday, the 5th day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and that the assignee's accounts of their receipts and payments are now on file in said office of said Register.
JOHN H. PLATT, SAMUEL R. TROWBRIDGE, } Assignees.

NO. 4,623.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. DEYO, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John H. Deyo, of Rondout, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the city of Kingston the 11th day of May, A. D. 1874.
E. F. DURHAM, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney,
my25-1aw3wM* No. 151 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER KEYES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York ss:—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Christopher Keyes, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM BAIRD, Assignee,
No. 310 East 57th st., New-York City.
my25-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN G. BLOSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Benjamin G. Bloss, of the City of New-York, in the county of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 7th day of May, A. D. 1874.
GEORGE DAVIS, Assignee,
my11-1aw3wM* No. 61 Liberty st., New-York City.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.
JOHN O'NEILL,
d22-1aw6mM* Administrator de bonis non.

DRY GOODS.

GRENADINES,
GRENADINES,
WARRANTED
PURE SILK AND WOOL

2 yards wide, $2 per yard, worth $3 50.
2 yards wide, $2 50 per yard, worth $4.
¾ wide, 80 cents, $1, $1 25, worth $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
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CASHMERES, MERINOS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, TAMISE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c.

At a Great Reduction.
BLACK SILKS,
Striped Silks $1, Worth $1 20.
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Alpacas and Pure Mohairs,
Complete Outfits, ready made.

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J. ROTHSCHILD,
IMPORTER,
begs to announce to his friends and customers, and ladies of neighboring cities, that we will open to-morrow 100 cases of
FRENCH
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comprising 500 dozen of the very LATEST novel shapes in untrimmed round HATS and BONNETS, in FRENCH CHIP, ENGLISH, MILAN, LEGHORN, NEAPOLITAN, HAIR, &c., for ladies, misses, and children.
Also, some of the newest artistic designs, in an endless variety of the choicest selection in
PARIS FLOWERS,
OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS,
PONPONS, AIGRETTES, &c.
Special opening of 250 PARIS-TRIMMED
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
Also an immense variety of our own manufacture of the most recherché styles, fully equal to Paris-made, at half the cost of the imported.
Also, a large and elegant selection in RIBBONS, SASHES, SILKS, LACES, CRAPES, &c., all at the most
POPULAR PRICES.
P. S.—We would state again to our friends that in order to get the proper attention in being waited upon, ladies should call as early in the day as possible, as the great rush during the middle of the day prevents us to give the best attention to our customers.
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RICH AND HANDSOME FANS.
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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Black Thread, Guipure, Yak Laces twenty-five per cent. below regular prices.
Real Point, Valenciennes, Cluny Laces.
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1,000 French traveling sets, 75 cents and $1; worth from $2 to $5.
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AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York. IMPORTED PATTERNS of all foreign FASHIONS. NEW designs for the COMING SEASON. CLOTH MODEL given with each pattern. Also, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR." Price, 75 cents. Beware of IMITATIONS, because they will not work or satisfy you. None genuine unless stamped WITH OUR NAME.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.
LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT, MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, ARTHUR LEARY, CARLETON HUNT, } Executors.
mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.
n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.
JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.
mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OLIVER TWIST—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Bijou Heron.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KING JOHN—Mr. J. B. Booth, Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. John McCullough.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE—Characters by the company.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BRED IN THE BONE—VARIETIES—Mr. G. W. Middleton.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Signor F. Padovani, Ferranti, Miss L. Menotea.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Some of the city papers are in the habit of presenting every Monday morning mangled "reports" of sermons delivered the day before—reports which often read like mere burlesques of sermons, and which very seldom give the least idea of the discourse actually delivered. Instead of these chaotic and worthless fragments, we propose to give, as often as we can, a history of the chief places of worship in our City, together with a complete sermon delivered on the Sunday immediately preceding the publication of the article. We shall take all the denominations in turn, and the care which will be bestowed on the preparation of these articles will, we trust, render them both interesting and valuable to our readers. We begin the series to-day with an account of Trinity Church, which has been compiled with great care from the most trustworthy sources, and has been thoroughly revised by competent hands; and which therefore deserves a better fate than to be treated as an ephemeral newspaper sketch. The history of the church is followed by a *verbatim* report of the sermon delivered yesterday by the Rector, Rev. MORGAN DIX. In the report of this sermon, not a word has been touched or altered. We shall, in the future, be much obliged to the authorities connected with the churches visited for any assistance which they may afford us in the preparation of the historical part of the article. We need scarcely say that it is very far indeed from our object to make our reports of sermons a means of providing "sensational" reading. We aim to present such a careful and trustworthy account of the principal places of worship in and around our City as may not only be interesting at the present moment, but may possibly be of some service to future local historians.

Our Boston correspondent discusses at some length the probabilities of Gen. BUTLER offering himself as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this year, and his chances of success should he so offer himself. The latter portion of the subject is one which presents many difficulties to the careful observer. It is a fact that a large part of the press of Massachusetts does not like Gen. BUTLER, but it must be remembered that Gen. BUTLER owes no share of his success in life to the press. Although the newspapers condemn him, he seems to have a strong hold upon the people of his State—partly owing to reasons which we pointed out some months ago. Men like BUTLER very often make their way in politics, although it is the decided opinion of "intelligence" and "culture" that they ought to fail. This year, however, BUTLER, will be rather heavily handicapped—to run a race with SANBORN on one's back must be a rather more troublesome business than that "sack-racing" amusement which BARNUM has imported from the "effete monarchies." To us it looks as if BUTLER's old popularity was declining, and as though heavy clouds were gathering over his head; but all signs may be deceptive in reference to a man who seems to have the "intellect" of Massachusetts against him, and who has yet for years managed to exercise great influence in the politics of that State, and to secure for himself a leading position.

An unfortunate condition of affairs exists in consequence of the illness of Treasurer RAINES, which has already been somewhat protracted, and, unhappily, does not show any signs of a speedy termination. Under the law the Treasurer only can sign checks, and Mr. RAINES being unable to perform this duty, the creditors of the State are being put to much inconvenience, and, in some cases, doubtless, to serious loss. No way out of the difficulty, without a change in the existing laws, has been found, and it is not probable that any will be discovered. Mr. RAINES, we hope, will in time recover sufficiently to perform the duties of his office, but the Legislature should not fail at the next session to provide for such an emergency as the present. It is hardly reasonable that the administration of grave public affairs should in any case depend upon the mental or physical health of one person.

The letter of our special correspondent from Little Rock, which we publish this morning, gives the first intelligible account of the origin of the recent troubles in Arkansas which has been placed before the public. It is based upon the statements of the rival claimants for the office of Governor, and, therefore, fairly presents the whole case. There is reason to believe that BAXTER is more frank than his opponent, and that the disgraceful proceedings in Arkansas were the direct result of the intrigues of unscrupulous politicians to keep positions which they gained in the early period of reconstruction. We presume that BAXTER would not make the charges against Senators CLAYTON and DORSEY which he did make to our correspondent without having ample proof to sustain them. It is his duty to lay this proof before the people, who can be trusted, even in Arkansas, to make short work of agitators who are ready to plunge a State into revolution in order to retain political power.

Complaints of robberies by pickpockets at our churches during religious services are too frequent to be creditable to the Police. It is, of course, unreasonable to suppose that MATSELL cares anything about the matter, or that if he did, he would have sense enough to provide an effectual remedy. But if we had something better than this wretched blunderer for Superintendent of Police, an end would very soon be put to this kind of theft. All that is necessary is to give the pickpockets to understand that every one of them found in or near a church will be arrested and committed under the Habitual Criminal act. MATSELL, by the way, has entirely forgotten the existence of this salutary statute, for it has been many months since any effort was made to enforce it. If the detectives were made to do their duty under this law, it would not be long before our citizens would be wholly relieved from the depredations of pickpockets.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The nominations for the Forty-fourth Congress are already under consideration, and so far as the Republican Party is concerned, we presume few will deny that these nominations require the exercise of the utmost prudence and sagacity. There is likely to be an absence of exciting political issues, and this will tend to make Congressional elections much more difficult to carrry than they have been in many years. But the more closely attention is confined to the merits of candidates, the better men we shall be obliged to name, and the better the men named, the longer is the party's lease of power likely to be extended. For a good while now, thanks to the headlong obstinacy of our opponents, the Republicans have enjoyed the unusual privilege of electing a large majority in Congress with very little difficulty. We think the most ardent leaders will concede that, however conscientiously the party has used this privilege as a rule, there have been some noticeable exceptions. The Congress elected next Fall will have much to do with the issues to be presented at the next Presidential election, and their action, more than any one thing besides, that can be now seen, will decide the fate of the Republican Party at that time. We are far from saying that the action of the Forty-fourth Congress will be conclusive on that point. It may be, and it may not be. Prophecy concerning an election two years ahead of us is not an attractive venture just now. But we may be perfectly sure that with a majority of careful, capable, and thoroughly upright Republicans in the next Congress, the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1876 will be a much easier matter than it would otherwise prove.

The Republican Party still has the best body of public men from whom to select its representatives, and its representatives can rely on a strong and intelligent general opinion in the party to back them if they do their duty. The traditions of the party are all of them right, and some of them simply glorious. If, then, it has the will to do so, it can govern the country with more good sense, virtue, and energy than any other party, old or new, can bring to the work. Whether the Republican Party will have the opportunity to do this, depends entirely upon its own action. It will require the best services of its best men. It will be only when at its best that the country will again repose confidence in it. It is obvious that the party, under these circumstances, cannot afford to entertain those "claims" of hack politicians upon its favors which have been conceded only too readily in the past. The habit which some constituencies have fallen into of electing a member of Congress principally to distribute Federal patronage in the District, is one that cannot with safety be indulged in this year. So far as it is possible, the nominations should not be left to a few interested politicians, but should be taken into the hands of the party generally. It is not difficult in any given district for a judicious selection to be indicated; all that is really necessary is that the general opinion of the party should be given an opportunity for deliberate expression. Anything like an attempt to pervert the machinery of party to private ends, and to suppress or misrepresent a fair expression of preference, will, this year, be a grosser insult and a deeper injury than usual, and should not be tolerated for an instant.

On the other hand, it is a time when all who have the interests of the country at heart, should surrender mere personal considerations. We shall need good nominations, and we shall need for these the hearty support of the great body of the party. There has never been a time in the history of the party when its disinterested members could do so much good as they can do in the next two months. If they take the trouble to labor hard to secure good nominations, and to elect good candidates when they are nominated, they will probably succeed in placing the party on a very strong footing. They can remove nearly all the causes that have brought the party into difficulty. For we suppose it will not be denied even at Washington that the party *has* been brought into some difficulty of late. They can give it a much higher tone, and can greatly enlarge its capacity for usefulness. Of course, this implies effort, and will entail some annoyance and some sacrifice; but the patent for running a free government without any trouble to its citizens has not yet been taken out. If respectable people will not take what trouble is necessary, we do not know of any portion of the community likely to suffer more by their neglect than themselves. In the present case, the easiest course would unquestionably be to leave the Republican Congressional nominations to those professionals who are ready and eager to attend to them. And when a sufficient number of insignificant and worthless men have been chosen, as, by this method they surely will be, it will be quite in order for the respectable among us to cry out about the degeneracy of our party, and ask each other if its "mission" is not accomplished, and to wash our hands of the whole affair. But in the long run, we shall find that we cannot wash our hands of it; and that if we fail to do what is within our power now to make the Republican Party worthy of success, we shall have a good deal more trouble than such an effort would cost to get another organization that is better.

A CELEBRATED FAILURE.

Every visitor to the national capital has seen the unsightly pile of stone which stands in the south-western portion of the city. It is known as the "Washington Monument." The project of erecting a monument to Gen. WASHINGTON is older than the Government itself. In August, 1783, the Continental Congress resolved that an equestrian statue of the successful commander should be erected "at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established," but nothing more was ever done in the matter. WASHINGTON died on the 14th of December, 1799, and ten days afterward Congress ordered "that a marble monument "be erected by the United States at the City of Washington, and that the family of Gen. WASHINGTON be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it." The permission was promptly asked and cheerfully accorded by the widow, but everybody knows that the monument was never erected, and that the remains of Washington still rest at Mount Vernon. An attempt was made in 1800 to secure an appropriation for the monument, but it failed, and in 1801 a bill appropriating $200,000, which passed the House, did not secure the sanction of the Senate. After that, no further effort seems to have been made to fulfill the intention declared by the Government in the resolutions passed by Congress.

After a lapse of more than thirty years, the monument was again brought to public attention by the voluntary action of the people, entirely independent of their representatives in Congress. The Washington Monumental Society was founded in 1833, with Chief Justice MARSHALL as President, and it appealed to the whole people for the funds necessary to undertake the work. The original plan was to give everybody an opportunity to contribute, and the amount to be received from any one person was to be limited to a dollar. In three years, $28,000 had been collected, but the financial collapse of 1837 then caused the temporary abandonment of the enterprise. In 1845, however, it was again undertaken by the society, and at the end of two years the amount received, had increased to $87,000, which was deemed sufficient to warrant the commencement of the monument. The work was authorized, and a site ceded by a resolution of Congress, passed Jan. 31, 1848. A month later the National Monumental Society was incorporated, and the grant of a reservation of thirty acres for the site was confirmed. Work was then begun, and on the 4th of July, 1848, the corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies. For six years the undertaking was pushed with reasonable vigor, the obelisk in that time being raised to a height of 170 feet. But the funds of the society—amounting to $230,000—were by that time exhausted.

It was in 1854, or just twenty years ago, that the plan of building the monument by popular subscription proved a total failure. The society having tried in vain to raise more money, finally presented a memorial to Congress, on which a report was made by a special committee, February 22, 1855, recommending an appropriation of $200,000 to complete the structure. It is probable that the appropriation would have been made, and the monument long ago completed, had not troubles arisen just at this time within the society, which resulted in a change of management. These troubles were finally arranged by the granting of a new charter, but public confidence in the society seems to have been shaken by these events. Since 1854, it has been able to add only four feet to the unfinished shaft; but, although it has been manifest for twenty years that the society would never be able to finish the monument, Congress has not yet taken it in hand and made it a national undertaking. During the last Congress the subject was presented for the first time, and two reports made, strongly urging this course, but no action was taken upon them. At the beginning of the present session, a special committee of thirteen was appointed by the House to consider the matter. This committee has now presented a report declaring that it is the duty of Congress to provide, by a sufficient appropriation, for the completion of the monument. The amount said to be necessary for this purpose is $310,000, but this estimate is based upon the altered plans of Lieut. MARSHALL, which would raise the monument to the height of only 457 feet, and provide for a simple terrace at the base, instead of the elaborate Pantheon of the original design.

In presenting this report, the committee say that they feel assured "any reasonable effort made by Congress at this time to redeem the plighted faith of the nation in regard to this monument" will be approved by the people, who, the committee declare, "will hail with joy the removal of that reproach to our national gratitude which this unfinished shaft daily utters." There is reason to believe that the committee have not mistaken the popular sentiment in regard to this matter. For more than seventy years the pledge of the Government, solemnly given, has remained unfulfilled. For full twenty years the unfinished obelisk has stood before the world. It is certain that the monument must be taken down entirely or completed. To take it down would be no less a reproach to us than to leave it as it is. Since it must be completed, and since it is evident that nothing can be done without the proposed action by Congress, the sooner that action is taken the better.

THE ASTEROIDS.

Every now and then the newspapers and scientific journals announce the discovery of a new planet—they have done so four times already since the 1st of January. These new planets, however, are bodies of a very different order of importance from the Earth. They are members of an exceedingly numerous family known as the Asteroids, which occupy the otherwise vacant space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, completing their circuits in from three to six years, at a distance from the Sun ranging between 200 and 300 millions of miles. The number at present known is 138; but since, according to the calculations of LEVERRIER, based upon certain irregularities in the motions of the planet Mars, it appears that the total mass of the whole group is only about one-third of the Earth's, while it would take at least 1,500 of the largest of them to equal the Earth, it is evident that their real number is probably to be counted by thousands. To the telescope, however powerful, they present no features of interest. They have no personal character, so to speak, but are merely little stars, distinguishable from other stars simply by their motion. The brightest of them, Vesta, is the only one ever visible to the naked eye, and may possibly have a diameter of 250 miles. As for the smallest among them, they are barely perceptible with a telescope, and cannot be much larger than good-sized mountains. It would be possible to walk entirely around one in a single day. On such a planet the attractive force is so small that if an asteroidal school-boy should throw a stone, it would fly off into space, never to return; if he should jump with a force which on the Earth would take him to an elevation of two feet, he would rise to the height of a thousand feet, and the fall from that height would not hurt him. Not that such planets can be supposed habitable, (even by school-boys,) for they retain no atmosphere to speak of, and their temperature must be nearly as low as that of the space through which they are moving—that is about 140° below zero.

Everything known about them indicates that they had a common origin, and are only fragements of a larger mass. The idea which prevailed for many years—and with some slight modifications, is still held by many astronomers of reputation, especially in Germany—is that proposed by OLBERS—that they are the fragments of a shattered planet, burst by some unexplained but tremendous explosion. In this simple form however, the theory is quite untenable, for certain mathematical reasons which we have not space to explain here; but by supposing that after the explosion which broke up the original planet, other secondary explosions took place shattering the fragments, it is possible to reconcile all the data with the hypothesis, and there are some few facts which bear pretty strongly in its favor as against the rival theory. It is found, for instance, that some of the asteroids show remarkable and capricious changes of brightness, easily enough accounted for if we suppose them to be angular splinters of rock, but otherwise very difficult of explanation.

Still the hypothesis of an explosion sufficiently powerful to blow a world to pieces seems so violent (we mean no joke), that a very different theory is much more generally accepted—namely, that a ring of nebulous matter which, according to the nebular hypothesis, would, in the ordinary course of things, have condensed into a single planet, was torn to pieces by the powerful disturbances caused by the attraction of Jupiter, the giant of our system.

The first of the asteroids, Ceres, was discovered by PIAZZI on the opening night of the century, Jan. 1, 1801. Three others, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta were found within six years, and remained for nearly forty years the only ones known to astronomers, simply because their search did not include stars sufficiently faint. In 1845 Astræa was discovered, and since then not a year has passed without adding some new name to the muster-roll of the planets. The progress of discovery has, however, been very variable; thus, in 1848-49-59 only a single asteroid was found each year, while 1861 produced 10, 1872, 11, and 1868, 12. They have been discovered by twenty-nine different observers; LUTHER of Düsseldorff heads the list with 21; Prof. PETERS, of Hamilton College, in our own State, comes next, with 20; next is Prof. WATSON, of Michigan University, with 15; GOLDSCHMIDT, of Paris, whose early death alone deprived him of the pre-eminence, follows with 14, and, finally, we mention HIND, of London, who discovered 10. Of the whole 138, 10 were discovered in Italy and Sicily, 19 in England and its dependencies, 32 in Germany, 36 in France, and 41 in the United States. It may be no ground for any overweening pride, but it is at least pleasant to see that our country stands first in one race of scientific discovery, even if it be not one of the very highest importance. While Professors PETERS and WATSON are absent for the observation of the transit of Venus, it is possible, however, that their foreign rivals may change the aspect of affairs. A new competitor, PALISA, of Pola, near Trieste, has just introduced himself by the discovery of three new planets, since the middle of March.

NEW-YORK THEATRES.

In a few days what is known as the regular dramatic season of our theatres will be over. Wallack's, Booth's, Daly's, and the Union Square will either have closed their doors until next September, or will be opened with new attractions—as at Wallack's, for example. The season has been a brilliant one in many respects. The financial depression of the past year has been a terrible trial for our managers, and that they have been able in so many cases to pass through it successfully is highly creditable to the enterprise and endurance of these gentlemen. That more than one well-intentioned caterer should have come to grief is due to the force of circumstances rather than to any want of zeal or liberality on the part of the sufferers.

There are a few significant facts to be gleaned from a review of the season which are well worthy of general attention. The success of Mr. WALLACK has been obtained through purely legitimate means. With a great reputation earned by honorable public service, Mr. WALLACK has never suffered his theatre to deteriorate in one particular from the high position it achieved years ago. When competition has been greatest, and the public have been flocking to the theatres which were rivaling each other in the wantonness and viciousness of their representations, Wallack's held aloof from the contest, and still offered to the public performances such as decent people could witness without disgust. We can remember no occasion during the last or any previous season when the sickly and degrading sentimentalities of the modern French drama have found exposition in this house. The brilliant comedies of the old school, and the bright and healthy plays of modern dramatists, have found their permanent home here. Mr. WALLACK's theatre is, therefore, to-day as it was fifteen years ago, the first in America; the place of amusement in this city which decent and refined people never hesitate to attend, and where they are certain of being entertained by the best of acting, and moved to laughter or tears by honest and healthy means. To have achieved and to sustain such a reputation is no slight matter; and to have done it without resorting to that system of quackery now so common in theatrical matters, is all the more creditable to the manager as an individual and to the dignity of the art he represents.

The success of the Union Square Theatre is the result of mingled energy and good luck. The management has been noticeable for enterprise, and no one will begrudge it the singular good fortune which has hitherto attended their efforts. The popularity of this theatre, however, with the best class of play-goers, is not likely to be increased by the production of such plays as now occupy its stage. A drama which presents eleven characters, ten of whom are either courtezans or panders, however great its "emotional" power, will soon we hope find its proper place, and that will be very far from the stage of any respectable American theatre. Mr. DALY and Mr. BOOTH have been untiring in their efforts to please the public. More changes of programme have occurred at each house than are usually considered necessary to pecuniary success; but the courage of both gentlemen is heartily to be commended. Mr. DALY's experience is, we think, teaching him that play-goers do sometimes tire of the French drama, and we have no doubt that his ingenuity will next season give us a welcome substitute for the licentiousness of DUMAS and his rivals. He is far too able and enterprising a man to confine himself to one particular class of productions. His production of "Oliver Twist" is one step *from* the wrong direction. It is gratifying to note that at Booth's Theatre the best engagements have been those during which the strictly legitimate drama has been played. When we point out the fact that in no theatre of this City during the season has an original play by an American author been produced, we repeat what is said at the close of nearly every dramatic season. It is not easy to account for the apathy of our writers in this respect. There is certainly sufficient literary ability in the country to furnish our stage with a very respectable national drama. If our embryo dramatists are silent for want of encouragement, let us hope that the overthrow of the depraved drama will give them the desired opportunity, and that they will soon distinguish themselves in this as they have in every other branch of literature.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

In our local columns yesterday there were recorded three robberies, which present some curious points of comparison. In each instance the property stolen consisted of diamonds, but the degree of responsibility for their loss was very differently apportioned between the owners and the Police. In the first case, it is not quite clear that the Police are in any way to blame, or that any culpability can fairly be affixed except upon the owner, who seems to have been guilty of a carelessness none the less inexplicable for being common. A lady residing at Tarrytown, but staying for the present at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Saturday morning called a carriage and went out shopping, accompanied by her daughter. With her she took, it is stated, for safe-keeping, a satchel containing $8,000 worth of diamonds. This was left on the front seat of the carriage, while the two ladies went into various shops, and finally, after one such descent, it was found to have disappeared. No clue has been discovered to the robber beyond the vague and not very consolatory conjecture of the detectives, that it was taken by one of the sneak-thieves who infest the shopping quarters of the town, on the look-out for such opportunities. The case seems another example of those prodigious pieces of carelessness which country visitors are continually committing, and which no warning seems sufficient to cure. It would be well, however, if other ladies, under similar circumstances, would remember, first, that no property left unguarded in an unoccupied carriage at a shop-door is ever absolutely safe; and second, that even at a hotel, the proper place for the keeping of valuables is the safe in the hotel office. For if they are lost then, the proprietor is responsible.

In the second case referred to, an error seems to have been committed by the authorities in the lack of suitable provision for a very obvious emergency. On Saturday morning, Prof. HERRMANN, the prestidigitateur, discovered that his assistant had absconded with diamonds and other property to the value of about $2,000. He at once gave notice of the fact at Police Head-quarters, and it was soon ascertained that the fugitive had taken passage on the steamship *Holland* for Europe, sailing on the same day. A detective was dispatched to the pier, but arrived only eight or ten minutes after the vessel had started down the bay. And then he returned to report this valuable information at the Central Office, and to leave to Mr. HERRMANN the expense and uncertainty of attempting to secure by cable the thief's arrest in Europe. It certainly seems due to a want of proper system that his arrest was not secured before the vessel conveying him had left the harbor. In such a contingency there should be some means of signaling an outward bound steam-ship from Sandy Hook, so that a criminal fleeing from justice could either be put ashore, or kept under surveillance during the voyage. Even under the former alternative, the delay to the vessel would be trifling and the help to justice great. In this case the *Holland* could hardly have got to Fort Hamilton, and ample time remained, had proper arrangements for the purpose existed, to warn her officers of the offender's presence on board. The lack of any such arrangements indicates, as we have said, a defect in our police system which ought to be remedied at once.

The third instance spoken of suggests either a deficiency of legislation in regard to habitual criminals, or a very languid enforcement of existing enactments by the detectives. Saturday morning, which seems to have been a friend for the thieves, saw this robbery also. Mr. XENOPHON STOUTENBOROUGH, a merchant of this City, while watching the departure of the steamer *Baltic*, was robbed of a costly diamond pin which he wore on his shirt front. He at once reported his loss to the detectives, four in number, detailed for duty on the pier. These officers then, apparently for the first time, "noticed four notorious pickpockets" in the crowd and "determined to watch them." They ultimately arrested them, and brought them to head-quarters. As, however, nothing suspicious was found upon them, and Mr. STOUTENBOROUGH failed to identify either of them, they were discharged. This fact furnishes no evidence that they were not guilty, and the inquiry remains, of what use is it to detail detectives to a place where pickpockets are sure to come if they can only ascertain that "notorious pickpockets" are present by reports of robberies actually committed? One of these notorious four, it is to be observed, is now under bail for a street-car robbery. What sense or justification can there be in permitting the presence of such rascals in a public assemblage, when it is known that they come only for purposes of robbery, and of what value are detectives who "notice and watch" them only after their purposes are achieved?

If, in the two directions we have mentioned, the Police have not sufficient power, they should be furnished with it. If the fault is in the supineness of the detectives, Messrs. MATSELL and DISPECKER alias DISBECKER will do well to look to it at once.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

T. MORAN'S "CHASM OF THE COLORADO."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some who find fault (as did your critic) with Moran's painting of the "Chasm of the Colorado," on the ground that it does not impress the beholder with a sense of vastness commensurate with the actual sizes and distances. I suppose it would have been easy for the artist to have thrown in a few pigmy human figures, in which case there would have been no difficulty (especially with the aid of a yard-stick) in judging of the height of rocks in the immediate foreground, from which the height of the distant peaks could have been approximately estimated. But it seems to me that the absence of human figures attests the instinct of a genuine artist. The same painter has made use of a group of explorers, with their horses, in his splendid picture of "The Yellowstone Canon;" but in the present scene it would have been necessary to draw them much smaller. They would have presented an insignificant appearance, and would, according to the opinion of many, have been out of keeping with the peculiar phase of nature here exhibited.

But after all, figures or no figures, the impression of immensity should be given. That it is given by means of the shrubbery, and tree-growth in the foreground, and still more by the painter's masterly drawing and bold and skillful manipulation of light and shade, I think many hundreds will testify who have had the pleasure of seeing, at Goupil's, this most daring, able, and interesting rendering of a splendid and extraordinary scene. — W.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. WEBB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is an extract from a telegram received on Saturday by his sons from Gen. J. Watson Webb, who is in Europe:

Let any friend of Secretary Seward or of mine in Congress demand that all correspondence in relation to the Caroline affair be sent to the House. It will officially demonstrate what follows. The claimant in the Caroline case proposed that certain Brazilians should collect the claim and receive all over $25,000. In 1866 I submitted the proposition to Secretary Seward for his approval. In 1867 the claim was paid, after standing twenty years. I sent $25,000 to Seward, together with the claimant's original authority to pay the balance to his agents, which I did. Secretary Seward formally approved, saying: "You have shown much energy and sagacity in the adjustment of this claim." Five years afterward Secretaries Fish and Ackerman decided that Brazil was not liable; that Polk, Buchanan, Marcy, Cass, and Seward were all wrong; and I was called upon to refund the money paid to claimant's agents. I will be home as soon as my health will permit.

J. WATSON WEBB.

STERNBACH AND HAVEMEYER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I quote from a morning paper the following curious remarks made by Mayor Havemeyer during the examination made yesterday into the purchases of the Department of Charities and Correction:

"That if Sternbach acted as the purchasing agent of the department, and as such bought the cloth at thirty cents, charging the department forty-five cents, there was wrong-doing; but if Sternbach sold the goods as a merchant competing with other merchants, the allegation was false."

The "allegation" made by the Grand Jury, (if properly reported,) was, that "the purchase of supplies over the market value led directly to corruption," and their presentment was meant to express disapproval of such a course by the department.

It would appear, then, that the Mayor thinks it allowable for the department to buy supplies from second hands at enormous profits over what they could get them for from the manufacturer, if the seller was not acting as agent for the department. This may be all very nice and fair for Sternbach, and nobody charges him with acting as an agent, but how about it for the City, and would Mayor Havemeyer have made the money he has done by purchasing sugar on the same principle? The real question is: Does the department buy as cheaply as it can, or allow middle men to charge it enormous profits on purchases? If the Mayor really wishes to get at the truth of the purchase referred to, let him call as a witness the party who sold the goods to Sternbach, and he will find that the department could have bought the identical goods at the same price Sternbach did, and thus have saved the enormous profit made by that gentleman.

Another question presents itself, and that is, how Sternbach's little bill could have been audited and paid without the necessary affidavit of the seller that the bill was true, fair, and at the market price. But fortunately, that issue does not arise here, and otherwise who would blame Mr. Sternbach for making all the profit possible out of his transactions. C.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

NEWSPAPER-WRITING IN JAPAN.

Newspaper-writing, among other foreign fashions, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has taken root in Japan, and promises to flourish so amazingly that the Government have thought it necessary to publish rules for its due regulation. From the tone of them it is plain that the compilers look on their countrymen as babes, whose literary food should be of the simplest kind. Editors are informed that such subjects as "extraordinary natural occurrences, fires, war, prices, produce, trades, births, deaths and marriages, official notifications, literature, manufactures, amusements, clothing, land and houses, translations of foreign writings, miscellaneous foreign news, and other important public matters," will be admissible in their columns. But they are "forbidden to disturb or demoralize the minds of the people" by "attacking the Constitution of the Government, or by discussing the laws, or by casting obstacles in the way of the working of national institutions, by the persistent advocacy of foreign ideas." Further, having in view some of the enactments which have recently been passed, they are warned against "appending uncalled-for remarks to the laws, &c., which are published in the papers," and even "moral teachings must not be introduced in such a way as to injure or obstruct the Government." Unpopular Ministers are protected by rule 15, which provides that "editors must not take it upon themselves to publish remarks upon officials during their term of office, or upon their official conduct, or upon anything, however trifling, which is connected with our foreign intercourse;" and many suspected persons will doubtless feel grateful to the Home Secretary for the clause forbidding writers "to denounce a man for crimes on the faith of groundless rumors." The remaining rules have reference to the publication and registration of the papers and the responsibilities of editors, who are told that they will be called upon "to give explanations in regard to any matter upon which it may be found necessary to question them."

GERMANY "AT PEACE."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "The Peace Society and all respectable enthusiasts who believe in early disarmament will learn with some regret that the increasing development of the enormous works of Kerr Krupp at Essen has made it necessary for him to advertise for a gigantic loan for the special enlargement of the profitable business he carries on in the manufacture of guns. The amount to secure is £1,500,000, secured on the works as a first charge, and bearing five per cent. interest; but the issue of the first allotment of £900,000, which was to be closed on Tuesday, was made at ninety-six, and the special attraction offered to capitalists of repayment by a sinking fund, which is arranged so that by means of successive drawings the whole loan is to be cleared off between 1876 and 1883 at the rate of £110 returned for each £100 of principal subscribed. It is understood in Germany that the already vast works at Essen have for some time past been unable to meet the increasing demands on them made partly for the rearmament of the German army and fortresses, and partly for foreign States. There are large orders, for instance, from the Turkish Government outstanding, not to mention other States whose promises of payment are more tempting than those of the Porte. A fact like this, which may be measured in solid coin, advanced in great part from the savings of careful capitalists, may perhaps weigh against the opinions we have recently been favored with, that the cause of arbitration has made real progress since the grand experiment at Geneva of which we are so proud."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The officers in Saratoga County have been keeping a vigilant lookout for the young man Van Vesler, under suspicion of having robbed the safe of the New-York Central Railroad office of $30,000 on the 3d inst., as they believed that he would attempt to see his relatives, who reside in the town of Greenfield, that county. Their zeal outran their discretion on Saturday morning, as appears from this story told by the *Saratogian*: "A young man fully answering Van Vesler's description alighted from the 7:40 A. M. accommodation train from the north, and registered himself at the Arlington House as 'Perley M. Smith, Boston.' Believing him to be Van Vesler, Deputy Sheriff D. S. Gilbert interviewed him as to his identity, and he produced several business cards of Packard & Burrill, dealers in brushes, brooms, and dusters, No. 33 Exchange street, Boston, which house he asserted he represented. Several persons who claim to be able to recognize Van Vesler, closely scrutinized the Bostonian, and affirmed that he bore a very close resemblance to him, but they would not state positively that he was the man. To remove all doubts, the Boston firm was telegraphed whether a Perley M. Smith traveled for them. An affirmative answer was returned, also a description corresponding exactly with Mr. Smith, and stating that he had been in their employ for four years. Several other telegrams were exchanged, which fully authenticated the commercial traveler's statement as to his identity. Fully exonerated from all suspicion, Mr. Smith was not further detained. From the description given, it is believed that Van Vesler was in Warrensburg on Wednesday last. A young man answering the description, entered the store at that place, purchased some crackers and cheese, and immediately left. If it was he, he is undoubtedly making for the Canada border."

AN EXTRA GRAVE IN HIS LOT.

The tribulations of a lot-owner in a cemetery in Hartford, Conn., are set forth at some length by the *Post* of that city, the gist of the story being contained in the following: "The gentleman has been blessed in exemption from domestic affliction, and but one person has been buried in the lot. But the other day he found in one corner what was apparently a child's grave, newly made, and smoothly turfed and rounded. As he had lost no child, he thought naturally that in some way a mistake had been made, but diligent inquiry failed to reveal any family, whose lot was located in that vicinity, who had lost a child, and the gentleman, in considerable tribulation, went then to one of the managers of the cemetery association and made complaint. An investigation was commenced, and the facts finally transpired. It seems that a large monument had been erected near by, and that one of the blocks to which the derrick ropes were attached had been sunk in the gentleman's lot. When the derrick was removed the block was taken away, leaving an oblong hole, which was not filled up. A day or two after the new Superintendent of the cemetery, who was making the tour of the grounds and filling up graves which had fallen in, came upon this derrick-block cavity. It was about the size and shape of a child's grave, and the Superintendent, supposing it to be such, filled it up, rounded it off, and carefully turfed it over."

MORMON CONVERTS.

A telegram from Salinas, Monterey County, Cal., to the San Francisco papers of the 17th inst., contained the following statements respecting reported large conversions to Mormonism in that neighborhood: "About two months ago two missionaries of Mormonism from Utah came to Long Valley, in the extreme southern part of this county, and commenced preaching the doctrine of Mormonism. They met with such success in their labors, that with the assistance of two or three co-workers of the same stripe, who have since joined them, they have converted, with a few exceptions, all the families residing in that section to the faith of Joe Smith and Brigham Young. Information has reached here that the greatest religious excitement prevails, and that many persons are nearly insane. Meetings are held frequently day and night at the school-house, and at many of the dwellings. Fear of the law has alone prevented them from practicing polygamy, and it is believed that the whole population who have been converted, embracing nearly all the settlers, will soon abandon their homes and depart for Utah. Parties lately in the valley report that the most intense religious zeal and fanaticism has taken hold of the people, and there is no telling what it will lead them to."

A NEVADA ELOPEMENT.

The White Pine (Nevada) *News* records the following: "Near the banks of a beautiful stream of water, not many hundred miles away, lived in happiness and comfort an apparently loving couple. But the insidious gay deceiver was, as usual, a friend of the family, and in due course succeeded in making captive the wife's affections. An elopement was arranged, and carried out by a most novel ruse. The husband having been engaged in his usual avocation all day, and feeling tired from labor performed, was induced by his faithless wife to divest himself of his garments and take a bath in a tub of water already prepared. With thanks for the kind feelings which seemed to prompt the request on her part, the unsuspecting man proceeded to do as bid. Scarcely had he completely undressed himself, when the wife of his bosom jumped on a horse near at hand, and dashed away furiously. We are informed that the chagrined and outraged husband refused to follow the faithless one, and is now rather glad to be rid of a bad bargain."

FIRE IN A NUNNERY.

On Friday morning a fire broke out in the Chapel of the Congregational Nuns, St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal. The Salvage Corps, being in the immediate vicinity, was within the building in a moment, and it was found that the fire was burning up the altar. A few minutes sufficed to extinguish the flames. The loss consisted chiefly in the destruction of ornaments, and of a large and costly oil-painting of the crucifixion. The *Witness* says that, at the time the fire broke out, service was being performed in the chapel attended by about 250 nuns. When the firemen entered the whole of the nuns were on their knees, and not a motion or the slightest noise was perceptible, although the flames were then extending up the top of the altar to the ceiling.

WASHINGTON.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER—PASSPORTS—RETIRED OFFICERS TO BE EMPLOYED IF THEY WISH—NEW-YORK JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The House, as was to be expected, refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill which struck out the new provision relative to the Congressional Printer. The House had proposed to repeal the whole law creating the office of Congressional Printer, who is now an officer of the Senate, and to provide instead that that officer shall be an officer of the United States to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The House is very resolute on this provision. As it was an amendment by the House to the original bill in opposition to the Committee on Appropriations, it will be quite a difficult question for a committee of conference. The House has still to conclude the consideration of the Senate amendment which proposes to levy a tax of five dollars on passports. The average annual number of passports now issued is 9,000, which would result in a revenue to the Treasury of about $45,000. The State Department estimates that the volume of travel is about 80,000, of which only 9,000 persons receive passports. Passports are now only required for two countries.

WORK FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

The House passed a bill of some importance to retired army officers on Saturday. The bill permits retired officers in their discretion to apply to the Secretary of War for assignment, and the Secretary of War upon the certificate of regular medical officers as to the applicant, may assign officers on the retired list or physically incapacitated, to duty on boards at military posts, in charge of evacuated posts and garrisons, on recruiting service, and to such other details as it may be to the interests of the service for them to perform. The status of retired officers, in such event, will be that of active officers of the army for the time being, and they will be allowed the pay of active officers during this period of their temporary service. There are now about 300 retired officers, many of whom have lost legs and arms, but a considerable portion of whom are quite competent to perform duty on military courts and to attend to recruiting service.

THE NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

The bill relative to the Northern New-York Judicial District has finally passed. The bill, which was read, provides that the Attorney General, upon the written request of the District Judge of the Northern District of New-York, shall designate the District Judge of some neighboring district to hold any term of the District Court in the Northern District of New-York, and shall give the Judge so designated written notice thereof, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the Judge so designated and notified to attend and hold such term of said District Court. The second section provides that the Attorney General, upon the written request of the Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit, shall designate the Circuit Judge of some neighboring circuit to hold any term of the Circuit Court in said Northern District of New-York, and shall give the Judge so designated written notice thereof, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the Judge so designated and notified to attend and hold such term of said Circuit Court. The third section provides that terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States shall be held in the City of Elmira, in the Northern District of New-York, on the first Tuesday of April in each year, and in Ogdensburg and Plattsburg, in said Northern District of New-York, on the first Tuesday in September in each alternate year, to wit: In Ogdensburg, in September, 1874, and every two years thereafter, and in Plattsburg in September, 1875, and every two years thereafter, provided that the said Circuit and District Courts may, by an order entered in the minutes of said courts respectively, change the times for the holding of the respective terms of the said courts, which order shall provide that adequate public notice shall be given of such change. The fourth section provides that the act shall take effect in thirty days after its approval by the President.

THE FINANCE BILL.

It is the usage of the House that when a member of Congress dies the House adjourns over the next legislative day after the death is known. The House will doubtless adjourn to-morrow, out of respect to the memory of Hon. David B. Mellish, of New-York. The Finance bill, from the Committee on Banking and Currency will, therefore, not be considered to-morrow, as had been expected. It is not known when debate on the bill will be again fixed. It possibly may come up on Tuesday next. The bill, as reported to the House from the Banking and Currency Committee, seems to give more satisfaction than any complete measure that has been presented, and there is a strong expectation that it will be carried through the House by a very large majority. The Senate may not be willing to accept the forty per cent. retirement, and it is certain that some of the inflationists will oppose it; but the bill having received the sanction of the House, it will be difficult to rally the inflation votes again in the Senate. The bill, therefore, has many chances in favor of its becoming a law substantially unchanged from the shape in which it is now drawn.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND THE HOUSE CENSURE.

The efforts to prevent a vote of censure on the Treasury officers have become very earnest, and are producing a decided effect. There will be some delay in bringing forward the proposition. That much secured, there is a hope that the matter may be arranged in a few days by some positive announcement from Mr. Richardson that he intends to resign. The members of the committee have received assurances over and over again from friends of Mr. Richardson that he would resign, but there has been a suspicion aroused that the persons who made these assurances were either acting without authority or were not particularly earnest. There is no disposition on the side of the Republicans to press the resolution of censure, but they do want a change in the Treasury Department. If the resolution is offered in the House there must be a great change of sentiment to prevent its passage, and therefore the first effort is directed to prevent its being offered. There is, of course, a good deal of doubt that such a resolution would hasten a change. It would indirectly be a censure upon the President. It is known by Mr. Richardson's friends that he certainly intends to resign, and they think he will do it much sooner if let alone than he would if censured by the House. The report is revived in a very positive form that he will be nominated to the vacant place on the bench of the Court of Claims.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee on the Sanborn case will doubtless be adopted, and the law repealed, so far as the House can repeal it. There is no expectation, and very little necessity, that the Senate will trouble itself to act on the bill, as the business is killed and cannot be revived by the united efforts of the Department and Mr. Sanborn, if all desired to secure its further successful operation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PRESS OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Large numbers of bills have been prepared by Standing Committees, some of which may not be called this session for reports, and, therefore, they will go over to the next session. Congress will devote itself mainly to the General Appropriation bills to the exclusion of much other business, excepting where special orders may intervene. No railroad relief bills will be passed, nor new railroad bills considered in the House, want of time, if no other reason, will be the excuse. The House Committee on Judiciary are not yet ready to report any of the impeachment cases. The delay is owing in part to the absence of Gen. Butler, the Chairman, who is confined to his house by sickness. The Geneva Award Distribution, the Finance and Tariff bills are three of the prominent measures yet to be acted upon by the House. The Senate is in general business no further advanced than the House. No business will be transacted next Saturday, as that will be the day of the decoration of graves of deceased Union soldiers in this neighborhood.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

No action is expected on the report of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board. A large amount of valuable information has been collected on the subject, making one thousand printed pages.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Although there is a sufficient number of votes in the House to pass the Senate Civil Rights bill, there will be difficulty in reaching it in the regular order of business, owing to measures which take precedence, and dilatory motions by its opponents to prevent action upon it. The House Committee on the Judiciary has matured one of a similar character soon to be reported. Even if such a bill should pass both branches doubts are expressed as to its receiving the President's signature.

SERVICES BY VISITING CLERGYMEN.

A number of the pulpits of Washington were occupied to-day by ministers in attendance on the semi-centennial meeting of the Bible and Publication Societies of the Baptist Church. Morning, afternoon, and night services were held in the hall of the House of Representatives.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned to Washington this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

A very serious interruption to the business of this court is occasioned by the almost daily presence of visitors, who, seating themselves upon the Judge's platform, converse with the magistrates, whereby their attention is continually diverted from the cases under investigation.

Alderman Morris, who rarely misses a day, was present on Saturday, and, bringing along with him one or two other gentlemen, almost brought business to a standstill. Cannot that gentleman take some more appropriate occasion for his interviewing than the hours appropriated to the duties of the Court?

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

THE CUMBERLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—In the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Springfield, Mo., yesterday a communication of the Evangelical Union of Scotland was received and ordered to be placed among the archives of the Church. The Scottish delegates were expected to arrive last night. Dr. Hayes, delegate from the Presbyterian Assembly in session in St. Louis, was announced, and the Assembly arose to receive him. He made a brief address, in which he alluded to the efforts that had been made to effect an organic union of the two bodies, and regretted that the committees appointed for that purpose had thought best that negotiations should continue another year. The report of the Committee on Organic Union with the Presbyterian Church presented a report which was made the special order for Monday. Rev. Dr. Dewitt submitted a report of the Publication Board, which represented every branch of the work in a prosperous condition except the *Quarterly Theological Medium*, which may be suspended unless better supported. The next Assembly will meet at Jefferson, Texas.

DR. SWING AND THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Rev. David Swing publicly announced to-day his determination to apply to the Chicago Presbytery for a letter of dismissal from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He will, however, remain Pastor of or preacher for the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the elders and the leading members thereof. Prof. Swing preached in the Fourth Presbyterian Church to-day to a congregation which filled the edifice to overflowing, and more than 500 people were unable to gain admittance. He made no allusion to the recent trial. After the services were concluded a collection was taken up to pay off the debt of the church, and the entire amount, over $20,000, was raised in fifteen minutes.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following are the postal changes during the week ending May 23, 1874:

New-England.—Office Established—Old Orchard, York County, Me.; Frank G. Staples, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Martin Perry, Dover, Windham County, Vt.; Stanley Griswold, Torringford, Litchfield County, Conn.; Henry P. Hawkins, East Wallingford, Rutland County, Vt.; Albert S. Babcock, Rockville, Washington County, R. I.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Judson McDuffee, Charleston Four Corners, Montgomery County; Louis Wooster, Fly Mountain, Ulster County; A. C. Kellam, Long Eddy, Sullivan County; John D. Acker, Roslyn, Queens County; Putnam E. Van Buren, South Hartwick, Otsego County. Discontinued—Crandall's Corners, Washington County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Enos Davenport, Milton, Morris County; Richard Rowland, Monmouth Junction, Middlesex County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Lenox, Susquehanna County, John Halstead, Postmaster. Name Changed—Bernice, Sullivan County, to Birch Creek. Postmasters Appointed—Daniel J. Williams, Colorado, Schuylkill County; Allison Foxnocht, Joanna Furnace, Berks County; James W. Royer, Kleinfeltersville, Lebanon County; Henry H. Peters, Lehighton, Carbon County; Roderick Fraser, Ridley Park, Delaware County; Joseph H. McCain, Rush, Susquehanna County; A. M. Miller, Tower City, Schuylkill County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Accokeek, Prince George's County, Philip B. Lederer, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Samuel Jackson, Jackson, Montgomery County; Mrs. Mary K. Welch, Port Tobacco, Charles County; William J. Dickey, Wetheredsville, Baltimore County.

THE DUNKARDS' NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

GIRARD, Ill., May 24.—The National Conference of the Dunkards met here to-day, and is the largest gathering that ever occurred in this country. It is estimated that 10,000 persons were present. An enormous tent was erected for their accommodation, capable of holding 5,000 persons, but was found too small, and various religious services were held in the shade of the trees, in a large barn, and in a church adjacent. The meeting to-day was preliminary to their conference to-morrow. About 2,000 delegates was expected to be in attendance to-morrow, the majority of whom are here now. A large dining-hall has been erected, capable of seating 900 persons at one time, with a kitchen for cooking attached. The brethren invite all to partake with great cordiality. Over 4,000 sat down to dinner to-day.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has fallen from St. Paul to St. Louis, risen one inch at Cairo, fallen from Memphis to Vicksburg, and remained stationary at New-Orleans. The Missouri has fallen from Omaha to Plattsmouth, risen twenty inches at Leavenworth, and eighteen at St. Joseph, and fallen at the lower stations to its mouth. The Ohio has remained unchanged at Pittsburg, risen one inch at Marietta, eight inches at Cincinnati, and fallen thence to its mouth. The Cumberland, Alleghany, and Monongahela have fallen, except at Brownsville on the latter river, where a rise of eleven inches is reported. The rain-fall in the river sheds for the same period has been, in the Mississippi, five hundredths of an inch at St. Paul, sixty-three hundredths at La Crosse, and two inches and eleven hundredths at Davenport; in the Tennessee, forty-eight hundredths at Knoxville. No reports received from the Red or Arkansas rivers. During the past week the Mississippi has fallen twelve and a half feet at Memphis, seven inches at Vicksburg, and six inches at New-Orleans.

THE BAPTISTS.

MEETINGS OF THE PUBLICATION AND MISSION SOCIETIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

The anniversary meetings of the Baptist Publication and Mission Societies, held in Washington, have brought to the capital several hundred Baptist clergymen, among whom are found many of the ablest and most distinguished men in that denomination. These annual meetings are always among the notable religious events of the years, and the meeting this Summer is one of unusual interest.

There are three organizations which always hold their annual meetings at the same place, and on succeeding days, so that delegates and visitors to each may unite in the one grand object—the organization of agencies to extend the religion of Christ through the united labors of the Baptist churches.

The first of the societies to meet is the Bible and Publication Society. This is the jubilee year of this organization. It was formed in Washington, Feb. 25, 1824. The leading spirits in its formation were Rev. Noah Davis, of Virginia, and Prof. James D. Knowles, of Boston, who were connected with Columbia College. The son of Noah Davis is a Professor in the University of Virginia, and is present at the Jubilee meeting of the society which his father helped to found. Prof. Knowles was for many years a teacher in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass. Among those present at the formation of the society was Dr. Alexis Caswell, of Providence, then a tutor in Columbia College, for many years Professor and afterward President of Brown University. Dr. Caswell is here at the Jubilee, and made a short address at the meeting yesterday. Rev. Dr. Rollin H. Neale, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Boston, was another of the founders, who is here at the fiftieth meeting. Rev. Robert Anderson, the only survivor of the original twenty-six life members, is also in attendance.

The society was formed to make and circulate religious tracts, and to this work it was devoted during the first sixteen years of its existence, and during that time published over three and a half million copies of 162 different tracts. In 1840, the constitution was changed, and the sphere of action enlarged. From that time the growth of the society has been very great, and from the little beginning, when, during the first year, its receipts were only $372 80, its receipts in its fiftieth year were $430,854 93. The one great aim of the Bible and Publication Society, as officially set forth, is "to glorify God, and save men, by diffusing and enforcing truth by means of the Bible, the press, colportage, and the Sunday-school." The society seeks "to help to place the Bible in the hands of all who need it;" "to provide a denominational literature in the form of tract, pamphlet, periodical, and volume, that shall be fully adequate to explain, defend, and enforce the principles that distinguish us as a denomination;" "to furnish a Sunday-school literature;" "to supply standard devotional, religious, and theological works of every kind;" "to aid in establishing a good Sunday-school in every Baptist church, and a Mission school in every destitute neighborhood where there is hope of permanence."

Its catalogue of publications numbers 373 Sunday-school library books, fifty-two infant-school library books, seventy-five denominational and standard religious works, 382 tracts, and a large number more of miscellaneous books for use in Sunday-schools, &c. Besides, it publishes five important periodicals: *Our Little Ones*, for the nursery; *The Young Reaper*, the denominational Sunday-school paper; *The Baptist Teacher*; *The National Baptist*, a weekly newspaper, and *The Baptist Quarterly*, a theological review of great excellence and literary ability. The entire issues of the society for fifty years have been 3,324,104,466 pages 18 mo. Such are some of the wonderful results that sprang from the modest organization of a few enthusiastic young men connected with Columbia College. The influences exerted by this grand religious agency are remote, immeasurable. But among its known results which are of record are the baptism of more than 12,500 persons, and the conversion of about as many more, the organization of 448 churches, and the formation of 3,000 Sunday-schools.

The Publishing-house is in Philadelphia, on Arch street. Its accommodations have become too limited for the increasing work of the society, and a new and extensive building is now in process of construction.

Among the prominent men of the Baptist denomination who are in attendance at this meeting are Dr. Jeter, of Richmond, Virginia; Dr. Pendleton, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Weston, President of Crozer Theological Seminary, and Dr. Moss, a Professor in the same; Dr. Wayland, son of the late President of Brown University, editor of the *National Baptist*; Dr. Eaton, of New-Hampshire; Dr. D. C. Eddy, of Boston; Dr. Phelps, of Connecticut; Dr. T. D. Anderson, of New-York; Dr. Thomas, of Brooklyn; Dr. Keyser, of New-Jersey; Dr. Broadus, of South Carolina; Dr. Burlingham, of Missouri, and many others. In connection with the Bible Society, Rev. Wm. C. Van Meter carries on a mission in Italy.

THE HOME MISSION.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society meets this afternoon. This society has for its field of labor the whole of North America. This is its forty-second annual meeting. The rooms of this society are in New-York, at No. 150 Nassau street. It has three departments, each under direction of a Secretary. One of these departments is for general missionary work; one is the freedmen's department, and the third manages the church edifice fund. The church edifice fund amounts to about half a million of dollars. It is loaned in small sums to young and poor churches to finish meeting-houses; and it is paid back by them whenever they are able. It is kept constantly revolving in this way, and receives additions from various sources from time to time. By aid of this fund new church edifices have been finished at the rate of one a week for many years past. A great work is in progress under the auspices of the society among the Indians, and with the freedmen of the South.

THE FOREIGN MISSION.

The American Baptist Missionary Union meets on Tuesday. It was organized in 1814, and this year holds its sixtieth annual meeting. It was organized for foreign mission work soon after Dr. Judson and his wife, while on their way to a foreign field, under the auspices of another denomination, became Baptists. It is the oldest foreign mission society, with one exception, in the United States. Its rooms are in Tremont Temple, Boston. It has two Secretaries, Dr. J. N. Murdock, Secretary of the foreign department, and Dr. G. W. Gardner, Home Secretary. Besides these, it has district Secretaries for New-England, for the Middle States, and for the West. The South retains its own organization, formed before the war. The two societies co-operate cordially in all the work, and would unite in one society, except that it is thought more efficient work can be done by two distinct organizations, acting wholly in concert. It has missions in Asia, largely in Burmah and in Siam, and in China and Japan. It also has flourishing missions in Europe—in Germany, Sweden, France, and Spain. Each of these societies brings here its especial friends and workers. The meetings will extend into the better part of next week, when a thousand or more of the Baptist clergy will have been gathered in the Capital City, where they are most cordially welcomed and entertained.

TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—George Neubauer and Jacob Berg, young men of eighteen, were drowned in the Genesee River this afternoon by the upsetting of a skiff. They were trying to pass each other to change seats. There were three in the boat, the other being William Brown, who clung to the craft, and was rescued when nearly exhausted. Late this evening the bodies of Neubauer and Berg were recovered.

STREET-PREACHING DISTURBANCE.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Street preaching was interrupted near the close of the services at two places over the Rhine to-day by men hooting and shouting. Five arrests were made.

TREASURER RAINES' CONDITION.

UTICA, N. Y., May 24.—State Treasurer Raines was comfortable yesterday, but there has been no essential change during the past two days.

FRANCE.

POLITICS—THE CAREER OF DU MERSON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday May, 11, 1874.

The Easter vacation ends to-day, and to-morrow the parliamentary struggle will again begin. What the result will be cannot be easily foreseen. The chances are greatly in favor of what the reporters call "scandalous incidents" and party quarrels, but the amateurs of parliamentary sensations may be disappointed for many a day to come. It is just possible that things may jog on in the old fashion until the Summer vacation arrives. Having no certain party to aid him in the passage of his constitutional laws, M. De Broglie may simply present them, with the request that they be referred to a committee for examination, and discussed before the end of the current year. It is reported that the Regency will not be immediately demanded. The Orleanists, who pretend to appropriate the Government, and who assume that it is working for their profit, ask the Conservatives to vote these laws in order to make them strongly monarchical. The Republicans will vote them if they are republican, in tone. The Legitimists will not listen to any discussion whatever upon the subject—it is said by express command of "the King;" while the Bonapartists refuse to sanction anything restricting the right of suffrage or limiting popular sovereignty. Out of these diverse elements it will be a difficult task to construct a party able to vote a Senate, and it is highly improbable that one can be found strong enough to pass the Electoral law. But there are other elements of discord besides those contained in these laws, and a vigorous campaign will be opened against the De Broglie Ministry. Half a dozen interpellations have been prepared and adopted by the different factions, and every session of the Permanent Committee left in reserve a vast amount of material like that used in getting up scenes in the Assembly. The situation may be described as extremely uncertain, and, since the telegraph must develop it before any letter gets across the Atlantic, it would be risky on my part to hazard an opinion. Here there is a firm belief in a change of Ministry at no distant date, and any changes which are now made must necessarily be in favor of the Left Centre, the Thiers, or Moderate Republican, party.

SPECULATION.

It is only natural, when nothing positive is known, that the journals should indulge in speculation. And in all the press the Government is but feebly defended, and because its cause is decidedly weak. It does not know exactly what it wants, but it wants it very much. What it wants, however, even the semi-official press is at loss to define. It is evident that M. De Broglie has an idea and an ideal, but its realization seems so remote and the means of arriving at it so scanty that he hardly knows how to go about his work. At every preliminary step he is attacked on all sides, and the papers which take up his cause seem to damn him with faint praise and lukewarm kindness. For a genuine pessimist view of public affairs I can commend that of M. Louis Veuillot. He says: "The reopening of the legislative scene inspires no hope and excites no curiosity. In vain the elements seem to conspire to overcharge the programme. No one expects anything good, anything new, or anything amusing. The extraordinary is known; things passing strange are crumbling with age; the soil no longer produces anything but canned fruits and preserves. All our political men have the age of a very old child who pretends to amuse us in showing his oldest dolls and toys. One offers the Republic, the other the Empire, another the Consulate, another the Monarchy of July; some, embarrassed in their choice, gather up the strings of all these old jumping-jacks, and present them under the guise of something new. But the inventors do not agree among themselves, dispute with the others, create divisions, betray each other, and end by doing nothing at all. We are going to see all that again, and none can say, none can foresee, how all that is going to end; nor do they seem to give themselves much trouble about it. A people can die profoundly chagrined, but it is not believed that a people can die of chagrin." The word used by M. Veuillot is "*ennui*," but I render it "chagrin," because I do not know how to form the past-participle in English. This extract is in M. Louis Veuillot's best style, and everybody here praises its *verve esprit*; and he turns out from one to three columns per diem of the same sort of matter. I presume there must be something in it which I cannot quite catch, for the ardent prose of M. Veuillot rarely fails to be copied; it produces a sensation; it amuses the audience of the *Univers* and the intellectual classes generally, and, as a last proof of its power, seems "to touch M. De Broglie on the raw." On more than one occasion he has shown his irritation, and, should the *Univers* chance no give another occasion, as in its support of the late pastoral letters, it will surely have to pay dearly for its present temerity. Journals are suppressed every week for half the sins of M. Veuillot, but just now the Minister does not touch the *Univers*, the organ of the Church Party, nor the *Union*, the organ of the Comte De Chambord, both journals having important Parliamentary groups at their backs.

THE FALL OF DU MERSON.

"Another man overboard," is the title adopted by several of our Sunday chroniclers. M. Troncin Du Merson has followed M. Clement Duvernois and Hugleman. It is not quite fair, perhaps, to cite M. Duvernois in this connection, for he went under with a great financial operation, and was the scapegoat of the Territorial Bank of Spain. M. Troncin Du Merson was one of the Secretaries of M. Thiers, and has just been arrested for forgery, *escroe querie*, and a few other things of the sort. M. Troncin is a man who has had a wide experience in life, and has had a little of everything, succeeding equally in all, and never failing to come out at the little end of each horn he tried. He began as a doctor, and for some years appeared to be doing very well. Then he went into commerce, and was there known as a rising man. Then he speculated upon the Bourse as long as his money lasted. Then he married Mme. Mourier, widow of the director of one of our theatres, and daughter of the playwright Du Merson. M. Troncin married her, with all the millions left by papa Mourier, and hence Troncin Du Merson. When a man of a speculative turn of mind falls into a widow and several millions of money he has a strong desire to get himself before the public. M. Troncin soon had the finest turn-outs in the city. He even patronized Cora Pearl, and shared the recreations of princes. When a large hole began to show itself in the fortune brought by the widow Mourier, M. Troncin thought of entering public life, and took up universal exhibitions. He organized that at Havre, and started several others of local importance. But the hole in the fortune continued to grow more and more visible, and M. Troncin followed the example of his worthy predecessor, and became manager of the Folies-Dramatique. It was then that he brought out Cora Pearl, who sang "Je suis Cupidon," &c., with a charming accent, and her "coopidon" never failed to bring down the house. But Cora soon gave her attention to other rôles, and quit in time to save herself from failure. M. Troncin did not succeed as a manager in filling the crevasses in the Mourier fortune. He turned his attention to exhibitions again, and to making debts. He even tried to get elected to the Chamber. When the war came on he was prospecting, and the Imperial Government gave him a small employment in the Ministry of the Interior Department of the Press. He had just begun to get the hang of affairs when the 4th September came. He was then interrupted by the entrance of Ferry. "Who are you?" asked the new Minister. "Troncin Du Merson," was the reply. And without looking up he went on with his work. "That must be a strong man," reflected Ferry, "since he stays here tranquilly when all the rest have fled;" and he added aloud, "What is your position?" M. Troncin told him. "And that is about equal to what?" asked Ferry. "To Chief of Bureau." "Very good; and you are acquainted with the Ministry?" "From top to bottom." "Just the man I need," said Ferry, "I will make you Chief of Division." M. Troncin staid, and thus obtained a foothold in the new Government.

UNDER M. THIERS.

When M. Thiers came into power he found M. Troncin at his post, and continued him; but in a short time he was forced to be very agreeable, and was taken into the special service of the prefecture. From that time his name figured at all the fêtes; he had "Second Secretary to the President" upon his visiting cards, and was charged with all communications intended for the press. Next to Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, he was one of the most important persons about the White House of Versailles. After the 24th May M. Troncin tried to make a position for himself with the Marshal, but MacMahon looked at him, talked with him for a time, and declared him too full of flattery to be a sincere and true-hearted man. A great deal of influence was brought to bear upon the Marshal to induce him to change this opinion, but without success. Out of office, and with no great amount of money left, M. Troncin organized the Exhibition of Domestic Economy in the Palais d'Industrie. It was very curious, very interesting, but did not pay. At least, it left M. Troncin in debt. He then started the idea of another universal exhibition, to be held here in 1875, and, although our exhibition comes in 1876, obtained the requisite authorization. He at once opened an office, employed several clerks, had paper printed, and put Chief Commissioner or Director upon his cards. But money was needed to pay the preliminary expenses. He went to Cail & Co., and obtained a loan by ceding them the right to put up iron railing, and sold them the contract for the iron-work. He made two contracts with other parties, and was going on rapidly with his work of organization, when suddenly checked. The catastrophe came, at length, in a curious way. Finding that money did not come in fast enough to meet the current expenses of his office, M. Troncin went to M. Tassin, and presented a note signed by M. Lefébure. "You know the Undersecretary of State," he said to M. Tassin; "he is a man of large means, of course, but at this moment has no ready money. He is about to be married, and hence gave me a note for 25,000 francs, which he will pay in six months from the *dot* of his wife. Could you lend me 10,000 francs upon it to help along my exhibition?"

THE DISCOVERY.

M. Tassin knew that M. Lefébure was a rich man, and, since his marriage was a matter of public notoriety, thought the not having ready money was due to the marriage settlements. He loaned the money without hesitation. The six months had nearly elapsed when the marriage took place. It seems as if men who commit bad actions have a fatal tendency to do things which lead to their discovery. M. Troncin went for M. Tassin to go to the church. "But I do not know M. Lefébure," he replied. "Never mind that," said M. Troncin, "he knows of our little transaction, and will be very well pleased to see us together." M. Tassin went, and saw that M. Lefébure paid very little attention to them. But this was not strange on such an occasion. After the benediction M. Troncin presented M. Tassin, and the Under-Secretary for State shook his hand very cordially. By some strange fatality, a week or two later, M. Tassin had some affair with the Government, and, remembering his introduction to M. Lefébure, told an official that perhaps he could count upon the aid of the Under-Secretary: and he then related the story of the loan. M. Lefébure's colleague found the story very strange, in the case of a man of his known wealth, and resolved to ask him why he did not borrow money of his friends if he needed it, instead of giving a note to outside parties. M. Lefébure sent at once for M. Tassin. He said that the note was signed with his name, it was true, but not by him, and not even in imitation of his handwriting. In plain words, the note was a forgery. At this point political feeling came in. M. Tassin laughed at the matter, and refused to take any steps about it; M. Troncin would probably pay, he said, and if not it was only 10,000 francs. M. Tassin is enormously rich. But the affair came to the ears of the authorities, and M. Troncin was a friend of M. Thiers. He was arrested for forgery, and now lies in Mazas Prison, a ruined man. When going from home in charge of M. Lombard, the Commissaire, M. Troncin said: "I have seen you often before, and seem to know your face. Were you not sometimes in the Cabinet of M. Thiers?" "Often," replied M. Lombard, "I gave him your *dossier* and a sketch of your life." M. Troncin turned pale, but it was from wounded vanity. He had been so intimate with the President, and yet the facts of his varied career had been laid before M. Thiers. The forgery consists in writing the name of M. Lefébure; the *escrocarie* in signing his wife's name to a number of documents which are now in possession of the parquet. As this prosecution is likely to annoy M. Thiers, it will be pursued to the bitter end.

M. THIERS' FRIENDS.

Speaking of this leads me to say that M. Thiers was very unfortunate in the choice of his friends, or servants rather, and did not possess that keen insight into human character which the Emperor had, and which many men have intuitively. But when he found that men were unworthy his confidence he clung to them under the belief that he was merely using them as subordinate agents, when in reality they were making a very large use of him. M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire made no unworthy use of his position; for he is a thoroughly honest man, and much too fond of M. Thiers, but he was an imprudent man, and too fond of writing letters. He showed very little policy or even discretion. Something of his folly in this respect can be seen in the letter he has just written about Huglemann. This letter is a *chef d'œuvre*, and I must translate it for you and send it by the next post. He paints the adventurer with the hand of a master, and shows so thorough an appreciation of his character that one feels his opinions were not recently formed. Yet he allowed Huglemann to impose upon M. Thiers, and to traffic in pardons and decorations. What he says about Huglemann is perfectly true, but was it prudent to say it? And was it well to say it of a man who was appealing against a severe sentence? The appeal was rejected, and hence Huglemann will have to serve out his five years; and, as if foreseeing what would be the natural course of a man under a provocation like that given by Saint Hilaire in his letter, the court put an interdiction upon the publication of Huglemann's memoir, or any other papers concerning the Government of M. Thiers. There is a rumor that another of the Ex-President's friends has been also caught in a *tenebreuse affaire*.

A DOG STORY.

Stories of canine worth and valor are always interesting, and I feel like giving one from time to time. It seems to me that one of the finest things in nature is the character of a dog. I say this under great provocation, for one of my canine family, a young English crown-pate setter, ate up fifty dollars' worth of clothing for me last night. But he showed such genuine contrition this morning that I could not help pardoning him. But to my story: A wine-merchant in the Montmartre quarter began to open his shop yesterday morning, and was taking the shutters into the cellar, when the barking of his dog attracted his attention. He went back quickly, but saw no one; but the intelligent animal sprang upon the counter and began to scratch above the till. On opening it, while the dog continued to sniff and smell about it, growling at times, it was found empty. The dog seemed to strike the scent, and following it to the door, paused to invite his master to come on. He did so, and after going a short distance, as if upon the scent of a hare, the animal led up to two individuals and began to bark loudly. "These must be the thieves," thought the merchant. He went toward them, calling upon a man near by to help him, and this individual happened to be an agent of Police in citizen's dress. Seeing that they were pursued, the two men fled. The dog kept snapping at their heels, and, thanks to his aid, one of them was caught. The other disappeared at the corner of the Rue Montorgueil. "Seek!" cried the master, urging on the dog, and the animal once more caught up the scent. While the master, assisted by a person called in for the moment, held the thief, the agent followed the dog, and came up to him barking at the door of a house. The agent went up stairs, guided by the dog, and found the second thief hidden behind the door of a room on the second story. A portion of the money taken from the till was found upon the man thus curiously caught by the aid of an intelligent dog.

MILL RIVER VALLEY.

PREPARING FOR THE INQUEST—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SUFFERERS—THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE RESERVOIR.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23.—The Coroner's inquest on the disaster will begin at Northampton to-morrow morning before an intelligent jury, and will be watched with interest, though most of the testimony to be presented has already been anticipated by the newspaper accounts. The Springfield *Republican* of to-morrow morning will say with reference to it: "The jury is a representative one, and there seems a disposition to approach the inquiry in the right spirit. The issue, however, has already been tried in the large sense before the general public in the press, and this formal investigation is not likely greatly to affect the verdict already rendered before that tribunal, that there was the grossest carelessness in the construction of the ruined reservoir. As to the question of personal responsibility, too, the Coroner's jury are hardly likely to go much further than the general public, which seems to have settled down into the conviction that between stingy capitalists, careless engineers, and hasty coatractors, the blame is so distributed that if we were going to hang anybody for it, it would be hard to decide which one it should be."

Springfield, Mass., May 24.—Memorial services for the dead were held in the churches of the various villages to-day, and were very impressive.

REPORT OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

SPRINGFIELD, May 24.—The Committee of Relief for the sufferers by the Mill River disaster reports the number needing assistance in the various villages as follows:

Williamsburg—Thirty-nine families, consisting of 195 persons, whose loss in ruined houses, destroyed household furniture and other property is estimated at $42,125.

Skinnersville—Twenty-eight families, consisting of 122 persons, whose loss is $48,200.

Haydensville—Forty-one families, consisting of 173 persons, whose loss is $113,625.

Leeds—Thirty-eight families, consisting of 250 persons, whose loss is $43,165.

Total, 146 families, consisting of 740 persons, whose loss is $247,115.

The Relief Committee have thus far done little beyond the supply of immediate wants. The hope, however, to be able to set these destitute families up in housekeeping again in a primitive fashion at least. They have thus far actually received in cash, aside from liberal subscriptions of food and clothing, $38,943. As to the whole amount subscribed in various quarters, the committee has no further information than that furnished by the Springfield *Republican* which has collected the sums reported in different places, and makes the total about $75,000. Taking this as their basis the committee say that they shall need at least $25,000 more.

From the statement published by the Springfield *Republican* to-morrow it appears that the ruined reservoir was first inspected by the County Commissioners about a year and a half after its completion, when it was leaking in several places, and they refused to approve of the work. The proprietors spent about $10,000 in repairs, and when the Commissioners again viewed the reservoir the leaks were stopped, everything looked all right, and they formally accepted it.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the lake region, where it is lowest. It has risen slightly in Missouri and Iowa, with northerly winds and clear or clearing weather; clear and warm weather with southerly winds prevails in the Southern States; cloudy and threatening weather with light rain in Southern New-England, the Middle States; and the lower lake region. The temperature has risen slightly in the lower lake region, and in the interior of the Middle States. The Mississippi River has fallen at Memphis, the Ohio has risen at Cincinnati, and the Monongahela has risen at Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, cloudy weather and light rain will prevail, except in Southern Virginia, with increasing southeasterly and south-westerly winds, stationary or rising temperature and falling barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	58°	55°	3.30 P. M.	87°	62°
6 A. M.	59°	57°	6 P. M.	84°	59°
9 A. M.	66°	62°	9 P. M.	74°	57°
12 M.	74°	65°	12 P. M.	72°	58°

Average temperature yesterday.....58⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....71⅜°

MASONIC.

The final meeting of the Executive Committee in charge of the Masonic Fair held in this City a year since took place on Friday evening last, and the accounts were all audited. From the report adopted it was shown that after deducting the sum of $167 93 due R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Chairman of the committee, the total amount realized at the fair was $44,287 75. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Thorne for his services during the fair, and it was also voted that a testimonial be presented to his wife. The committee was then formally dissolved.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The White Star Steamship Oceanic, and the Inman Steamship City of Paris, both of which vessels left Liverpool May 14, and Queenstown May 15, reached this port yesterday, with mail-news later by three days. The management of the White Star Line is once more entitled to our thanks for liberal contributions to our foreign files.

Removal.

Ferry to Staten Island, for New-Brighton, West Brighton, and Port Richmond, now leaves from the South Ferry, Whitehall st., at the foot of Broadway.

Freight received on Pier No. 1 East River.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts for Culinary Use ARE HIGHLY CONCENTRAT

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Although nearly all the public sales of the past week have been effected through court orders, quite a large amount of property has been disposed of, and the auctions have been fairly attended. The total value of City real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, May 23, amounts to $629,870, as against $357,910, the figures for the previous week. Since our last review of the market, business has been dull, and but comparatively few sales at private contract have been made. There is a good deal of inquiry for lots in the new wards as annexed from Westchester County, and if there should be any activity shown before next Fall, it will probably be in this direction. The market now presents no new feature of interest, and while the real estate in the hands of capitalists is so strongly held, no sudden change in the affairs need be looked for for some time to come. The auctions noticed for this week involving the sale of City realty are most of them of a legal character, but by a reference to the list as published below, it will be seen that some choice property is to be offered. The sale to take place in Brooklyn on Thursday is also worthy of special attention.

The suburban business for the Summer may be said to have fairly opened, for on Monday last, May 18, at Astoria, Long Island, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold 142 lots for $46,585 in the aggregate, a very successful result. Quite a number of important country sales are advertised for this week, and more will follow as the season advances.

The real estate offices of Messrs. Lespinasse & Frieman have seen recently removed from No. 12 to No. 3 Pine street.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week public sales are thus far announced as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) May 25.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isidori Osorio, Esq., Referee, of the lot 21.9 by 70, with four-story brick building covering same thereon, No. 401 Eighth avenue, south-west corner of Thirtieth street.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25x100.11—three on West Ninety-sixth street, north side, and three on West Ninety-seventh street, south side, 225 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alvin C. Bradley, Esq., Referee, of the Avenue C Railroad, embracing the track, right of way, depot on Eleventh street and Avenue C, and all other real estate and interest owned by said road.

By Hugh N. Camp, in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel McClure, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by about 68, No. 11 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, north side, 84 feet west of Carlton avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Astoria, Long Island, (Long Island City,) on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of A. G. Stevens, Esq., of 114 very desirable lots, accessibly located near steam-boat landings and depots, and situate respectively on the Crescent, Jamaica, Hopkins, Van Alst, and Eli avenues, being a portion of the well-known estate of Samuel Stevens, deceased. Excursion boat from Peck slip, East River, at 12 M. Tickets at auctioneer's offices, No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau street.

By Wood, Brady & Tood, at Little Neck, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of John Ruck, Esq., of 1,200 valuable building lots and plots, all well located, commanding fine views of Long Island Sound, situated on street opened by the Little Neck Heights Land and Improvement Association, and being the property formerly known as "Ruck's Farm." The terms of the proposed sale are liberal, and a good opportunity for investment is here presented. Special train for auction from Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock. Free tickets at office of auctioneers, No. 9 Pine street.

Tuesday, May 26.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, 20.10 by 55.6, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 144 West Twenty-second street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, sale of a lot in Green-Wood Cemetery.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 100, on Seventh avenue, east side, 117.8 feet south of Fourteenth street.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 20.7 by 100, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Eleventh street. Also, similar sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with a lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue. Also, public auction sale of a frame house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 155 feet west of Second avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick houses, with plot 40 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Darlington, Esq., Referee, of four three-story brown-stone-front houses, each 18.9 by 45, with lots each 99.11 feet deep, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, east side, 375 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, John P. O'Niel, Esq., Referee, of a plot of five lots, together in size 100.8 by 125, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, Wm. S. Riley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 16.6 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 192.6 feet east of Second avenue.

By J. Cole, in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, executor's sale to close estate of Chas. Kelsey, deceased, of six lots known as Nos. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 Strong place, Brooklyn, the plot having a large three-story basement and attic brick house, a two-story brick stable, a conservatory and other buildings thereon.

Wednesday, May 27.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, public auction sales of the following valuable building lots: West Ninety-seventh street, north side, 125 feet west of the Grand Boulevard, three lots, each 25 by 100.11, with two-story frame house thereon; West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 50 feet west of New avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.11; Grand Boulevard, east side, between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, plot of ten lots, together in size 200 by 125, taking in the block front between the streets named.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. J. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of one lot 26.2 by 96.3 by 25.5 by 102.7, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, with one lot 25 by about 73 in rear, fronting on Fifty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, H. E. Davies, Esq., Referee, of a plot 49.3 by 102.7 by 57.3 by 113.8, on Broadway, east side, 26.2 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, adjoining above.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, executor's sale to close estate of Harvey G. Law, deceased, of the following Williamsburg property: Two four-story brick houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, north side, 100 feet west of Twelfth street; one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 393 Broadway, north side, 50 feet east of Twelfth street, and one lot, 25 by 100, No. 414 South Fifth street, south side, 125 feet west of Twelfth street.

Thursday, May 28.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 17.3 by 98.9, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 72.3 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 25 by about 75, (rear irregular,) on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 337.6 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Scribner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 92, on West Twenty-first street, south side, 400.1 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By J. Cole, in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, public auction sale of 185 first-class building lots and gores, being a portion of the property of J. Carson Brevoort, located as follows: Classon avenue, thirteen lots, including two corners; Butler street, thirty-three lots adjoining above; Douglass street, thirty-six lots in rear of above; Franklin avenue, thirteen lots, including one corner; Douglass street, sixty-four lots and gores adjoining; Classon avenue, three lots, corner of St. Mark's place; and St. Mark's avenue, nineteen lots, on both sides adjoining Classon avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Newark, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of two cottage houses and 100 choice lots, forming the estate of Thomas Marsh, deceased, the lots being located respectively on New-York avenue, Elm, Walnut, and Sandford streets, within five minutes' walk of the East Ferry station of the New-York and Newark Railroad.

Friday, May 29.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a plot 37.6 by 102.4, with buildings on same, on East Seventy-eighth street, north side, 212.6 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 65, on Lexington avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-ninth street.

Saturday, May 30.

By Dingee, Potter & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, south side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, [illegible] of a house, with lot 24.5 by 99.6, on Thompson street, east side, 97.9 feet south of Houston street.

[Saturday being Decoration Day and a legal holiday, the above two sales noticed will probably be adjourned to a future date.]

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, May 22.

Hudson st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Morton st., 25x100	2,350
Suffolk st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Houston st., 22x75	6,000
1st st., No. 52, n. s., 334.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 24.2x100.8	33,000
8th st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x120	19,000
10th st., No. 271, n. s., 210 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.8	16,500
42d st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5	25,000
129th st., s. s. 310 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x99	9,000
136th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lincoln av., 25x100, Morrisania	4,000
11th av., widened, n. e. corner of 126th st., 21.6 x41.8. 11th av., s. e. corner of 126th st., 12.1x7.4x18.8	5,000
King's Bridge Road, s. w. s., indefinite lot at Spuyten Duyvil, 25x100	625
LEASE RECORDED.	
Bowery, No. 225, store, 3 years, per year	$2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 63 Madison av., situated on the north-east corner of Madison av. and 27th st.; a splendid business location, as it is situated directly opposite Barnum's Hippodrome; house fully and completely furnished. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—BLOCK OF twenty-seven lots, Boulevard, 10th av., 86th to 87th sts.; lies level; fine mansion on grounds; splendid future.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON THE NORTH-EAST corner 58th st. and 11th av., 100x100; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

SEVENTH WARD.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot No. 193 Henry st.; in excellent order. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN RICHMOND, Va., for sale.—The Monument Hotel in Richmond, Va., is for sale. It is the most eligible location in the South for a first-class hotel. Richmond is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The principal street on Shockoe Hill, (the Upper Town,) is Broad st.; that of the Lower is Main st. They run parallel to each other, and are intersected at right angles by 9th st., up and down which the street cars pass. The Capitol Square extends along 9th to Capitol st., and thence along Capitol, 13th, and Bank sts. to 9th at the beginning. The Capitol and Governor's mansion are situated in this square, upon which, between the Capitol and 9th st., is the equestrian statue of Washington by Crawford & Rogers. Grace st., one of the most beautiful and fashionable streets of the city, intersects 9th st. just in front of the Capitol gate. On the eastern corner is situated St. Paul's beautiful Episcopal Church, and on the western the Monument Hotel, flanked on Grace by St. Peter's (Catholic) Cathedral and the residence of the Bishop. The lot upon which the hotel stands fronts on 9th st. 163 feet, and on Grace st. 90 feet, but more than half the lot runs back from 9th st. 180 feet. It commands a view of nearly the whole city, and the lands on the opposite side of James River, the town of Manchester, the various bridges across the river, and the river for miles. So delightful a spot for a residence for Winter and Summer cannot be found in any other city, as many citizens of the North can testify. Being incorporated it can be purchased in shares. A BARGAIN. Refer to the owner, No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P.M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE.—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON; ONE hour and ten minutes from New-York; a charming country seat, unequaled for extensive river and mountain views and perfect healthfulness by any place on the river; 20 acres of land, modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn, and other out-buildings; fruits of all varieties in full bearing; garden planted, with a large variety of vegetables, and the place is in perfect order; possession given at once; will be rented for one year to any person wishing to test the advantages of the place as a residence, before purchasing; fully furnished, at a fair price. Address Box No. 89, Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

AT NEW-HAMBURG, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Seventy-five acres, well fruited, and watered by springs; fine river views; dwelling 27x82; hot and cold water and every convenience; gardener's cottage, stable, greenhouse, grapery, large garden; City property will be taken in exchange.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—A VERY DEsirable residence, with every improvement; two and one-quarter acres, tastefully laid out; fine river views; unexceptionable surroundings, and the whole in complete order; an immediate purchaser will secure a bargain. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE AT FALLS VILLAGE, CONN.—A very desirable farm of 150 acres, with large frontage on the Housatonic River, mostly under cultivation; excellent house, barns, carriage-house, stables, &c.; price, $15,000. Photographs may be seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ASTORIA.—WATER-FRONT BUILDING PLOTS ON Wardell street and Boulevard, most desirable in place, for sale on easy terms. Apply to LAWRENCE, No. 46 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
GRAND AUCTION SALE, WATER EXCURSION AND PFINGSTEN MAY FESTIVAL AT
ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, MONDAY, May 25,
leaving New-York at 12. Sale at 1. Part of estate of Samuel Stevens, Esq., deceased, by order of
ALBERT GALLATIN STEVENS, Esq.,
114 gilt-edged lots, situate on Jamaica, Hopkins, Van Alst, and Ely avs., between East River and the Crescent, &c. Title perfect. Terms easy. Sale absolute. Free excursion and collation. Harrison, Weeks, Seventh Regiment Band.
Maps, &c., of E. N. WHITNEY, Esq., Astoria; or,
JERE. JOHNSON, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
SPLENDID CARMANVILLE LOTS ON GRAND BOULEVARD, 152D and 153D STS.,
By order of VARNUM, TURNEY & HARISON, Attorneys.
GRAND BOULEVARD.—Eight full lots on east side of Grand Boulevard, comprising entire front, between 152d and 153d sts.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD STREETS.—Two lots in the rear of above, the whole forming a plot 200x125. This splendid property is surrounded by magnificent mansions, and faces the CARMAN estate. The Riverside Hotel is at the foot of 152d st., and all trains stop at this point. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 35 PINE ST.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 185 VACANT LOTS AND GORES BELONGING TO J. CARSON BREVOORT, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn:
CLASSON AVENUE.—13 lots, including two corners.
BUTLER STREET.—33 lots, adjoining above.
DOUGLASS STREET.—36 lots, in rear of above.
FRANKLIN AVENUE.—13 lots, including one corner.
DOUGLASS STREET.—64 lots, and gores adjoining.
CLASSON AVENUE.—3 lots corner of St. Mark's av.
ST. MARK'S AVENUE.—19 lots on both sides, adjoining. Classon av.
This property is located on high grades, in the vicinity of good improvements. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.
GREAT SALE OF VILLA SITES AND LOTS
THIS DAY, AT LITTLE NECK, L. I.
Excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 11 A. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
NINETY-SEVENTH STREET—House and out-buildings and three lots on north side 97th st., 125 feet west Grand Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET—Two lots, n. s., 50 feet west of New av. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET
IN THE FINE MARBLE BUILDING
24 PARK PLACE and **19 BARCLAY ST.,** right in the heart of the City, near to Broadway and the new Post Office.
Finished in modern style, *with all conveniences.*
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, &c., &c.
Suitable for BANKERS,
INSURANCE CO.'S, LAWYERS, &c.
Apply on the premises, or to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING PROPerty, first-class, Nos. 103, 105, 107 Mercer st., with fifteen-horse engine complete; will be altered if required.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES IN FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate, Rooms Nos. 2 and 3.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM ON BROADWAY, NEAR Reade st., one flight up, 25x75, with good light; $2,500 per annum on lease. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT ON LONG Island, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and three miles from South Islip; the house is elegantly furnished, and complete in every respect; it cost $60,000, and has never been rented; the grounds about the house are handsomely laid out, and the stables and out-buildings are first class and elegant; to a desirable tenant the rent for the season will be $2,000; the general expenses of keeping up the place will be paid by the owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—FURNISHED cottage, near Cooper House, (where board can be had,) $350 for Summer; house, including kitchen furniture, also stable, &c., $600. Two dwellings, unfurnished, $250 and $350 per year, or for sale low; also, elegant homestead on Lake Otsego; all on liberal terms, four hours by rail; west of Albany and north of Binghamton, amid the picturesque scenery of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" Tales. Description of either seat on request, by H. B. WALKER, Real Estate Agent, Cooperstown.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDson River to let, being the late residence of Herman Livingston, Esq.; beautifully located; boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; all the principal trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats stop within a quarter of a mile of the house; personal examination of premises invited. Apply to E. H. BAUEHYTE, Catskill Station, or J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, New-York City.

HAVING REMOVED TO THE COUNTRY, I will let or sell my residence, No. 323 West 57th st., at a low price; high ground; street 100 feet wide; near Central Park; lot 25x100; elegant brown-stone front, high stoop, frescoed in oils and paneled throughout, mirrors, gas-fixtures, stationary tubs, refrigerator, &c., and in the centre of one of the handsomest blocks in the City. Apply at No. 11 Great Jones st., to A. J. JOHNSON.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK—Commanding extensive views; handsome French-roofed cottage residence, for Summer or year; unfurnished; (present tenant, removing to a distance, will sell carpets;) containing six bed-rooms; ample closets, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, furnace, range; fine stable, carriage-house; garden made.
HORATIO SILAS BROWN, No. 131 Broadway.

TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR THREE years, 33d st., near Madison av., 16.8x75, lot 100 feet; extension dining-room; just put in complete repair from cellar to attic under owner's personal inspection. Apply to Mr. FRANCIS, Secretary Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—FURNISHED, A delightful home for the Summer; on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit garden, cows, chickens; gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c., all at moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Land Agent, Tarrytown.

COTTAGE TO LET AT TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the ferry; comfortably furnished; spring and cistern water on the premises; good bathing; to let by the year or Summer season; terms moderate; references. Inquire of WM. FAIR, at the rear of St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville.

PELHAM, NEAR PELHAM BRIDGE.—Furnished house, garden, fruit, bathing, fishing, high ground, five minutes' walk of depot of Harlem branch New-Haven Road, one hour by rail and boat to Fulton st.; sixteen trains daily. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW or C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William st.

TO LET—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, on Harlem Railroad, a fine country residence for the Summer or year; rent low; house in perfect order. For information, address C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville, N. Y.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE (NEWark, N. J.,) to let; fully furnished for immediate housekeeping; pleasant location; four minutes from depot to New-York; rent moderate to desirable parties. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 9 EAST 22D ST., FOURstory brown-stone; in perfect order; will alter, if desired, to suit.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 415 WEST 57TH st.; best location in City; terms very easy.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house No. 27 West 18th st., twenty-seven rooms, newly painted, &c.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., TO let; all improvements; pleasantly located, corner of Pease and 5th sts., two blocks from depot. Inquire of real estate agents there, or owner, No. 379 Pearl st.

NO. 356 WEST 32D ST.—A FURNISHED BROWN-stone English-basement house; to be seen from 9 to 4; possession immediately.

TO LET—HOUSES, STORES, &C., IN DIFFERENT parts of the City.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE—HUDSON RIVER FRONT; horse, carriage, cow, boating, fruits; or would sell cheap.
WM. J. GREEN, Nyack.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, HIGHLY recommended, wish to take charge of a house for the rent, for the Summer, for a family going to the country. Address M. SIMAR, No. 225 East 5th st.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, E. Turner, **BANKERS,** A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 23, 1874, and remain closed until the morning of June 4, 1874.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive.
JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE DELANO LAND COMPANY:
Sealed offers of sale of fifty thousand dollars of the Delano Land Company Bonds, for the Sinking Fund, will be received by the PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Trustees under the Mortgage, at their office in Philadelphia, until the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the proposals will be opened.
J. L. ERRINGER, President.

THE HOLDERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD
Are requested to meet on the 26th of May, 1874, at Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon, to mature some plan to protect their bonds. Every bondholder should attend in person or by proxy.
Dated Utica, N. Y., May 8, 1874.
A. MATHER & CO., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufacturers, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the company's offices, No. 8 Pine st., (Rooms Nos. 27 and 28,) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON Commission by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS SCRIP FOR SALE BY [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Jersey City 7 Per Cent.
BONDS, DUE IN 1913.

The act which authorizes the issue of these bonds states that all real and personal estate of the city, and all real and personal estate within the limits of the city, shall, in all courts and places, be held liable to the punctual payment of both principal and interest. For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK, WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.
Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
For particulars apply at office of the
New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,
No. 50 Wall st.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

WANTED.
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD BONDS.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,
in exchange for first-class real estate.
Principals only dealt with.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st.,
New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902,
FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year:
CHARLES N. TALBOT, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS CORNELL,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, W. J. HOPPIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
THOMAS DICKSON.
And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day; for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address
CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman,
Brookline, Mass.
For specifications apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING AND DELIVERING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for one year. For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SCOTCH PIPE WANTED.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Brookline Water Commissioners up to 5 P. M. of June 1, for supplying about 4,000 lineal feet of Scotch stoneware pipe, two feet inside diameter, with collar joints, to be delivered during July and August, 1874, at wharf in Boston. Address C. H. Drew, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations—Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell. Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—OR nurse.—By a German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; or would act as nurse; the best of City reference for both capacities. Can be seen at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; understands both branches thoroughly; has seven years' reference from last place. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, respectable girl, who is a good chambermaid; also an excellent family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to assist in the care of children; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and very fond of children; also a plain seamstress; unexceptionable references. Inquire for U. at Odell's Swedish Bureau No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a respectable young girl as chamber-maid; willing to assist with laundry work; or would go as parlor-maid; is a competent person; first-class City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, NINEteen years of age, to do light chamber-work and assist in the care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A THOROUGH chamber or parlor maid; City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th st., top room, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent person as chamber-maid and waitress; has best City reference from last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 76 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman as chamber and parlor-maid. Apply at present employer's, No. 16 East 10th st., on Monday and Tuesday mornings.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; good City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, (sisters,) who desire a situation in a medium-sized family where they can do the work between them; cook understands her business thoroughly; chamber-maid is very neat and an excellent waitress; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO EXPErienced women, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; both are thoroughly efficient in their respective capacities, and have unexceptionable City reference for many years; country preferred during Summer. Call or address No. 63 West 33d st., corner Broadway.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Swedish girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; either together or separately; are good workers; speak fair English; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMbermaid and Waitress.—By two Protestant young women, a place to do the house-work for a private family, in City or country; understand their duties thoroughly. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A WELL-recommended young woman, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is a nice washer and ironer; is an obliging, well-tempered girl. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK FOR HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE, OR private, either; City or country; is a thoroughly competent cook in all its branches; is civil and obliging; has good references; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, YOUNG WOMEN, thoroughly capable, as cook, washer, and ironer; chamber-work, waitress, general house-work, care of milk, butter, biscuits, &c.; neat, prompt, obliging; best City reference; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is first-class in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent pastry-cook; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a Protestant woman as first-class cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and will assist with the washing; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; a reliable, intelligent, and economical servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; CAN DO ALL kinds of French and all other cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, also pastry, baking; side dishes in the neatest manner; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS a very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter, and meats, soups, pastries; excellent baker; lived in best families; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK, JUST FROM CANada; understands her business in all its branches; excellent baker; good reference; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 122 East Houston st., corner 2d av., top floor, Room No. 14.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; (private,) twenty years' experience in Sweden and America; employer gone to Europe; first-class references from both countries. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook; can do all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS thorough cook and baker; understands American and French cooking; would assist with washing; City or country; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; very thorough, very neat, and capable to do good plain cooking, washing, and ironing; willing to go into the country; would do general work in a small family; good reference. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTestant woman to cook, wash, and iron; has best of reference; is not afraid of work; can get an early breakfast, or take charge of milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY OR country, by a Protestant English woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, willing, and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, UNderstanding her business perfectly; best City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT, IN A gentleman's family; with good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address S. G., No. 207 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; best references. Apply at present employer's, No. 36 East 37th st., Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A RESPECTAble woman; has good City reference. Apply at No. 34 West 24th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent City reference. Call at No. 19 West 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl as dress-maker and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; would assist with children; no objection to country. Apply at No. 206 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND trimmer will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day. Leave the address in the cigar store, 608 3d av.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NURSERY GOVERNESS, speaking several languages, with ten years' City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, MIDdle-aged person of refinement; willing to sew and be useful in some good family in the City or country, or would take charge of a house for the Summer, or would be a companion to an aged couple and attend to household duties; best of references given and required. Call or address No. 4 Gramercy Park, on Monday or Tuesday, between 10 and 2.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE MIDDLE-aged person of experience as housekeeper in hotel, boarding-house, or widower's family; City or country; best of references. Call on or address Housekeeper for two days at No. 708 3d av., near 45th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, age twenty-four years; can do family cooking nicely; is also an excellent washer and ironer; will be useful in a family in any capacity where her services may be required; present employer can be seen in this City; good home and moderate wages required. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young woman, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN BUreau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.—On hand well-recommended servants for all capacities.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A REALLY SUPERIOR North German girl; very good seamstress and dress-maker; excellent hair-dresser; would prove satisfactory in every respect; speaks French and English; would look after one or two grown children; best references; moderate wages. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, (French,) as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; cuts and fits, and operates, &c.; has excellent City reference from former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French young woman as maid for one or two ladies; is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker, and a first-class seamstress; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, (German,) as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on several machines; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl, speaking English and German, a good hair-dresser and seamstress, with good City references, as lady's maid. Can be seen at present employer's, 8th av., corner 62d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid, understanding her business in all its branches; good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN lady's maid and seamstress, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A WELSH GIRL AS LAUNDRESS; has best of City reference, and is willing to assist with up-stairs work; has kept her places a long time, and wishes to get one she can retain; will leave the City if required; tidy in her person and diligent in her work. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT woman, as most excellent laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SWEDish Protestant women, one as first-class laundress, the other as first-class waitress; can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire for T. & B. T., at Odell's Swedish Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting, puffing and polishing; is neat, respectful, and obliging; would go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her residence; best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 362 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at 346 West 41st st.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an excellent seamstress, and very fond of children; can also act as maid to a lady, if required; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country, or would like to travel; is never sea-sick. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear building.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A VERY agreeable and desirable person, and is willing to be useful if needed as chamber-maid, waitress, sewing, &c.; city or country; has satisfactory references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th ave., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AS NURSE and seamstress; is competent to take full charge of an infant; has the best of City references; is steady and willing to take an interest in a home; no relations; no objection to the country. Call Monday, at No. 629 6th av., below 37th st., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, PROTESTant, very neat, active, and industrious, as nurse to grown children; good seamstress and dress-maker; is an excellent operator; very best of references. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman (English Protestant) as infant's nurse, or would travel with a lady; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a faithful Protestant nurse and seamstress, who would take care of children or invalid lady, and accompany either to Europe if desired. Call at present employer's, No. 15 Gramercy Park, East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; would assist with older children; satisfactory references as to capability. Apply at No. 140 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WITH FIRST-class references, as nurse for growing children, and a first-class seamstress; can operate on several machines; speaks good French; can teach French. Call at the French and Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL AS child's nurse or seamstress; is tidy and from a child has been used to care of children; good reference; is willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE AND TO assist with the sewing, or would go traveling with a lady. Call or address at No. 764 8th av., near 47th st., in the sewing-machine office.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISENgaged, another engagement, or would travel as companion; City or country; doctor's reference. Apply at No. 209 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Can be seen at 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WIDOW lady to take an infant to bring up on the bottle; it will have the best of care. Apply at No. 417 9th av., near 33d st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to mind children, or to do light up-stairs work; can give first-class City references. To be seen for two days at No. 1 Jane st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE AND seamstress, with good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED young woman as first-class nurse; the best of reference. Call or address No. 386 7th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND plain sewer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 Park av.

SWEDISH OFFICE.
SWEDISH SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS.
MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor,
No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AT MODERATE WAGES, CITY or country, by a very neat young English Protestant girl; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; can cut and fit nicely. To be seen at the agency, No. 69 6th av. No charge.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS seamstress; would give lessons in music and English part of the day; country preferred; reference, present employer. Call at No. 7 East 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS seamstress; would do chamber-work or take care of growing children; good reference. Call at No. 118 West 39th st., rear.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; excellent waitress; care of silver, getting up salads, or will do chamber-work and waiting; very neat, kind, obliging, sober, and honest; country or City; best references. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; City or country. Apply at No. 318 Madison av., present employer's, one door from 42d st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with the highest of references, to travel with a family to Europe or Saratoga. Apply at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER. Apply by letter to B. M., care of W. B. Duncan, Esq., No. 12 Washington square, City, or can be seen at No. 2 Washington square.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is sober and obliging; City or country; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address N. E., No. 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a coachman who has been highly recommended for strict honesty, sobriety, and general good conduct; of long experience. Address S. P., at Brewster & Co.'s, corner of 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman and groom; is competent in every respect; careful driver; many years' experience in the City; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. M. D., at J. C. Ham's, No. 20 East 4th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young married Englishman; every way capable of taking charge of a first-class establishment; can come well recommended. Call or address Coachman, No. 47 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, German; can produce best City references; willing to go to the country; understands the business in all its branches. Call or address No. 644 6th av., harness store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man of quiet disposition, willing, and obliging; a careful City or country driver; willing to go to the country if he gets a permanent place; has several years' first-class City reference. Address for two days H. F., Box No. 24 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; a careful steady driver; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address A. B., No. 490 7th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe desires a situation for his coachman, who has been with him some time; is married, and is a good, reliable man; willing to remain in town, or go to the country. Apply at private stable, No. 165 West 56th st., or to John S. Kennedy, No. 41 Cedar st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A TRUSTworthy, sober, and industrious young man, Protestant, and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; is thoroughly competent, &c.; comes highly recommended from last employer. Inquire at Bookham's, new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, AGED twenty-nine years, who is a thorough coachman and groom; can drive in city or country, and has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has four years' best City references from last employer. Address R. A., Box No. 88, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; has long experience, and understands his various duties perfectly. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; city or country; very best City reference from last employer. Address W. D., Box No. 93 *Times* Up-town Offie, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS A GOOD groom and good driver; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Address J. M., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN CITY or country; references unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, No. 121 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st.

FARMER, GARDENER, COACHMAN.—BY a Swede, thirty-three years of age, capable to take charge of a gentleman's place; many years' experience; is a thorough coachman, first-class driver; strong and willing; references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FOOTMAN, WAITER, &c.—BY A DANISH young man, aged twenty-two years, who can wait on table, act as footman, groom; horses, drive, clean windows and carpets, blacken boots, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, MARRIED MAN; no family; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; understands grading, dressing, &c. A new place where improvements wanted preferred; two years' reference from last place; understands the care of all kinds of stock. Address Gardener M., Box No. 220 *Times* office.

GARDENER, GROOM, &c.—BY A SOBER, INdustrious man, aged twenty-seven years; is a good groom and driver; can also assist in garden, mow lawns, edge walks, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—IN SOME REspectable family; can give undoubted reference as to capability and honesty; country preferred. Address Peter Carroll, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

HANDY MAN.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, AGED twenty-six years, who can use carpenter's tools, repair locks, fit keys, mend furniture, varnish, paint, glaze, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MAN AND WIFE.—A FRENCH MAN AND WIFE would like to take charge in a fruit store, or in a restaurant; understand the business thoroughly, and can furnish the very best of reference; (do not speak English;) moderate wages to commence. Inquire for B., at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY an English Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years, no children; man can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, drive oxen, do farm-work, &c. Wife, all kinds of house-work; make butter, &c.; is a good cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE and industrious man and wife, the man as driver, farm hand, plain gardener, and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; are very willing, competent, and intelligent; highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man, middle-aged, married, no family, who understands the care of horses, and is a good vegetable gardener; can take care of a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address H. M., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

USEFUL-MAN.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT, aged twenty, who can work in garden, care and drive horses, take care of cattle, repair roads and walks, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; or would act as butler in a private family; is also willing to make himself useful; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO HAS HAD great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country, or traveling servant, very best references. Call at Nitrel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address A. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN, single, as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; is sober, honest and reliable; eighteen months' City reference from last place; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A GERMAN Protestant man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; speaks English well. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., near Park & Tilford's grocery.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ITALIAN WAITER; been long in France and in England; thoroughly understands his business; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; well recommended; City or country. Address Adolfo, No. 371 7th av., third floor.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MAN OF long experience, who can give the highest City reference as to character and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

A.—THE SUCCESS OF THE ALDINE, the art journal of America, as a regular subscription work, payable on delivery of each monthly part, is unparalleled in the experience of book-dealers. It has only been offered in this way for a few weeks, yet the New-York City agency is already putting on from 75 to 100 orders per day. The best trade agents throughout the country are eagerly calling for it.
One or two experienced canvassers of good standing can now arrange for important districts in this City or vicinity. JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 58 Maiden lane.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WANTED IN carriage supplies; one that is now on the road; to take up two new articles that will not conflict with anything now in market. Address T., Box No. 3,922 Boston Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, FOR A SMALL family, twenty miles from the City; wages about $15. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, to GEORGE HANNAH, Inman Line Office, No. 31 Broadway. Good references required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a private family; any nationality but Irish. To a suitable person a good home is offered. Apply at No. 39½ Irving place, (formerly Hunter st.,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK AT NO. 22 WEST 17TH ST. None but those who thoroughly understand their business, and have City reference, need apply between 10 and 12 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
SALES-ROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row.

Signor PANDOLFINI & CO.'S,
Great sale of Marble Goods, Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks Articles of Vertu, &c.
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,
Each day at 11 o'clock, by
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
At his Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st. Will be ready for examination on MONDAY, and will be a sight worth seeing.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 25, AT 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence No. 60 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., the entire contents of said dwelling, consisting of rosewood and black walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant Axminster and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, crystal, gilt and bronze chandeliers, &c., &c. Catalogues at offices of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M., many fine publications English books, &c., including the library of the late Col. J. F. Meline, and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, a large collection of English and American books, medical works, geological reports and surveys, &c.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 25, at 12 o'clock, within their stores Fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo steam-ship Scotia. Can be seen on Pier No. [illegible] North River.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DOCK.—ON AND AFTER May 30, the steamers of the White Star Line will sail from Pier No. 52 North River, foot of West 10th st., New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north or 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13
China, Saturday, May 30	*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20
Parthia, Saturday, June 6	Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN.....June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC.....June 27

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12 | From Yokohama..April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13 | From Yokohama..May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27 | From Yokohama..June 3

The will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Bolivia, Tuesday...May 26 | Victoria, Wed'y...June 4
Europa, Thursday...May 28 | Australia, Saturday, June 6
Anglia, Saturday...May 30 | Bibernia, Tuesday...June 9
California, Tuesday, June 2 | Castalia, Thursday...June 11

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 20, 10 A.M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2,
LESSING, Capt. TOOMEY, June 16,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first class, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $30, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE.....Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE TO GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $126..... Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not low one such in the French line.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

ANDES.....June 19
ATLAS.....June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.....June 4
CLARIBEL.....June 9

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, June 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORAN.....June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt.....June 30, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship line. Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....May 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....June 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....June 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.....June 18
PEMBROKE.....June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River,

CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. BERRY, Wednesday, May 27.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BICKETT, Saturday, May 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M. | Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P.M.
Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M. | Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, June 10, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. T. KLOCKOW, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship the RHEIN, Capt. E. BUCKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, May 30.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING the 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 192 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent, below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $250, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU,

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMER HELEN.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 18th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 18th... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th...4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19th... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st...7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th 9:00 A. M.
Friday, 22d...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 21st..12:00 M.
Saturday, 23d...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 22d.....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 25th...10:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

STORAGE AND AUCTION HOUSE, No. 12 Washington Place.

Apply to

W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway or on the premises.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant at 2 A. M., second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M. Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:30 and 7:36 P. M., daily; 11:45 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:10, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 5, 6:05, 8:54, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Bphrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

For Newark, 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

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A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Hott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-school and excursion parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FISHING BANKS.—ON THURSDAY, MAY 28, steams. VIRGINIA SEYMOUR; go, rain or shine; leaves Pier No. 1, North River, at 6:30 A. M.; East River, 6:45: Pier No. 27, East River, 7:20; Pier No. 49, North River, 7:45; Pier No. 8, North River, 8 A. M. For excursions, apply to Al. & G. FOSTER, Managers.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK: barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.

J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Tappan-Zee House,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)

NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.

This *elegant* and *delightful* SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests on JUNE 20,

having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address L. D. MANSFIELD.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,

Will open for the season June 1. This hotel has a locality proverbial for its healthfulness and beauty. Its accommodations are complete in all respects.

The proprietor may be seen for a few days at the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway, New-York.

DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

SUMMER HOTELS

Supplied on demand, with Male and Female Help for any capacity.

ALL NATIONALITIES constantly on hand.

S. & E. V. ODELL,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway, N. Y.

THE PAPPOOSESQUAW POINT BOARDING-HOUSE will be open June 1. It has many attractions as a Summer resort; a cool and healthy location; a commanding view of Narragansett Bay; boats, bathing-house, convenient stable, and reasonable charges. Apply to Mrs. SYLVESTER CARR, Bristol, R. I. Refers to Hugh N. Camp, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

One hundred and fifty-three villa lots on said Point for sale by JAMES DE W. PERRY, Bristol, R. I.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Now open; two cottages to let. For further information, address DR CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J., 1,100 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.—First-class board for thirty-five persons in the elegant Wagner mansion; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, and bathing; no mosquitoes; favorable terms to early boarders. A. G. DARWIN, No. 222 Broadway, Room No. 16, or TYSON'S, No. 745 6th av.

HOWLAND'S HOTEL—LONG BRANCH, N. J., Open for the season June 6.

Applications for rooms should be made early.

H. HOWLAND & SON.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ——

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Boitimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel; Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE OUTRAGE ON BRITISH VICE CONSUL MAGEE IN GUATEMALA — COL. GONZALEZ TO BE TRIED AND SHOT—INDEMNITY AMOUNTING TO TEN THOUSAND POUNDS DEMANDED.

The mails from Panama to May 15 contain the following advices from the Central American Republics:

GUATEMALA.

The most important news from Central America refers to the affair at the port of San Jose, in the Republic of Guatemala, in reference to the outrage upon Mr. Magee, her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul to that port, by the Commandante of the port, Col. Gonzalez. The incidents of this painful and disgraceful occurrence have been published up to the 6th inst. Since that date the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala has addressed a communication to Mr. Henry Scholfield, her British Majesty's representative in Central America, in the absence of Minister Corbett, pointing out the energetic measures at once adopted by the Government as soon as it was informed of the action of Col. Gonzalez, who was a Spaniard by birth. The arrival at the port of San Jose of the troops commanded by Gen. Solares, had the effect of saving Mr. Consul Magee from further outrage on the part of Gonzalez, and of saving his life, which was in imminent danger. The Government is anxious to give all satisfaction to the British Government, and reparation to Mr. Magee, whatever may be the indemnity demanded. The following is a copy of the dispatch telegraphed to Lord Derby by Mr. Scholfield on the occasion:

MR. SCHOLFIELD TO LORD DERBY.

Mr. Vice Consul Magee, in San Jose de Guatemala, has been grievously outraged by the Commandant of the port, a native of Spain, who, unfortunately, happened to be in the service of the Republic. The Government, which has acted toward Mr. Magee in the most satisfactory manner, offers ample satisfaction and a corresponding indemnity. I have asked £10,000, subject to your approbation. (Signed,) E. SCHOLFIELD.

Passengers who were in the steamer Arizona in the port when all this was going on, spoke very strongly against Mr. James, the United States Consul, for not interfering to save Mr. McGee from the cruelty of the Commandante. The reports by the last steamer from Central American ports were that Gonzalez, who was not mortally wounded by the shots fired at him while endeavoring to take refuge on board of the Arizona, would be tried and shot. His trial was to take place on the 28th ultimo.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is reported quiet, and chiefly occupied about the election of a new President.

HONDURAS.

The National Convention of Honduras was in session. Ex-President Arias and his Minister were still in prison.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INDIAN ATTACKS ON THE CANCHO GATHERERS ON THE ISTHMUS—REAR ADMIRAL ALMY AT PANAMA—DEATH OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AT BOLIVIA.

The advices from South America are to the following effect:

COLOMBIA.

The state of the isthmus continues quiet, except in its relations to the Darien and Bayona Indians. The military expedition sent from Panama to chastise them for their attacks on the Cancho gatherers have returned without effecting the desired object. The militia force of Cancho men to aid the troops became demoralized and deserted. The Indians remain masters of the situation, and the effect on the Cancho business will be to diminish the quantity exported from Panama.

Congress is still in session. There was a row in the Senate between two of the Senators from Panama, which has given rise to a good deal of talk there. Some remarks that Gen. Correoso had made in the Senate offended Mr. Augustine Arias, the other Senator from this State, which the latter resented on leaving the chamber by striking Correoso with his umbrella. Gen. Correoso sent Mr. Arias a challenge, who avoided a duel by apologizing to the General. Gen. Correoso had been President of this State, and headed the revolution against Mr. Arias' party.

The United States steamer Omaha, flying the flag of Rear Admiral John J. Almy, arrived here on the 13th inst. On coming to anchor the Omaha was saluted by her Britannic Majesty's flag-ship Repulse, and the salute was returned by the Omaha. The United States steamer Saranac also saluted the Admiral. The Admiral, previous to the receipt of orders to take command of the North Pacific squadron, had transferred his flag from the flag-ship Pensacola to the Omaha, at Callao, and dispatched the Pensacola thence to the Mare Island Navy-yard, there to get in new boilers. Admiral Almy will proceed to San Francisco in the United States steamer Saranac, of the North Pacific squadron, now in port, and is to sail in about one week from this time. The Admiral paid an official visit to President Miro on the 14th instant, and expressed himself glad to find everything quiet on the isthmus. The Panamenos have reason to welcome the Admiral among them, in view of the moral aid he lent the Government in the last revolution, in establishing peace and protecting foreign property.

PERU.

The news from Lima to the 6th inst. related chiefly to the celebration of the 2d of May, the eighth anniversary of the victory gained by the batteries of Callao over the Spanish fleet. A special telegram had announced that Peruvian bonds in London had risen nine per cent. on the reception of the first intelligence regarding the surveys of the great guano deposits of the south of Peru.

BOLIVIA.

The death of the United States Minister to Bolivia is announced as having taken place at La Paz on the 16th ult. The family of the deceased Mr. Croxton were about to return to the United States, taking the remains with them.

CHILI.

The executive and judicial authorities of Chili had, at the last news, decided that international law gave them no right to try and imprison Capt. Hyde for the loss of the English steamer Tacna. He has consequently been set at liberty, and has returned to England. The report in some of the English papers that the English Minister at Santiago had demanded £25,000 as an indemnity for the false imprisonment of the Captain is not confirmed by the Valparaiso papers to the 25th ult. The Government, however, has offered to pay his passage, and also expressed its willingness to compensate him for false imprisonment.

A VALUABLE WATCH AND CHAIN RECOVERED.

While the "Combination Troupe" of the Theatre Comique were playing in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, on Saturday night, under the management of Mr. Josh. Hart, Ed. Harrigan, an eccentric actor and vocalist, who had been singing, in response to a recall, "Muldoon, the Solid Man," found on reaching his dressing-room that he was not at all solid. Some enterprising person had made off with his watch and chain and $7. The watch was a present, and is valued at $500. As, however, eleven cents remained in his pants pocket, Harrigan, thinking that one of the company had perhaps taken his watch, chain, and money for a joke, said nothing until the close of the performance. He then began to make inquiries, and learned that Emil Wesmer, a French Canadian, who had joined the company in the capacity of musical director a week before, had been previously distinguished in several questionable scrapes. He came to New-York and informed Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, who yesterday succeeded in tracing Wesmer to the Hotel de Versailles, No. 28 East Houston street, and arrested him. He was wearing Harrigan's watch and chain. On being brought into the Detective Office at Head-quarters he attempted to throw the stolen property out of the window, but was prevented from doing so and locked up. Mr. Harrigan was notified of the recovery of his watch and on receiving it safely remarked, "Well, after all, Muldoon is a solid man."

A SUNDAY PRIZE-FIGHT.

Yesterday morning a large crowd gathered at the Palisades, to witness a prize-fight between "Ed" Dolan and "Jim" Madden. Arrangements for the fight were made a week ago, and the gladiators were in training since the agreement was entered into. On Saturday night, they met up town and determined to go in small boats to the ground selected. Accordingly they proceeded, and at daylight the ring was pitched. A referee, seconds, and umpires were selected, and Madden won the choice of corners. Madden weighs 149 pounds, Dolan 144 pounds. They are about the same height, 5 feet 7 inches. The first "round" ended, after some sparring, in their falling side by side. In the second Dolan knocked Madden down with his first blow. Both were bleeding from their injuries. The brutal contest was continued for thirteen "rounds," at the end of which Dolan, himself severely punished, was declared the victor. The honor of pummeling his adversary and $200 were his rewards and the balm of his own wounds. The fight lasted over an hour. Madden returned to the City in a small boat, and Dolan in a carriage. No arrests.

MURDER IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

AN ITALIAN SALOON-KEEPER SHOOTS A LABORER—ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT OF THE DYING MAN.

A quarrel occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the lager-beer saloon No. 553 West 32d street, which resulted in the fatal shooting of Thomas O'Connell, a young Irish laborer, of No. 557 West 32d street, by John Smarrigh, an Italian, and the proprietor of the saloon. From what can be learned regarding the affair, it would seem that the murder was a most unprovoked one. It is thought by the police, and the idea is to some extent sustained by the dying deposition of the wounded man, that Smarrigh cherished some secret grudge against him.

O'Connell, who is a finely-formed and decent-looking young man, left his residence on Saturday evening with John Shandley, a young man residing at No. 555 West 32d street, with whom he was acquainted. They visited several houses where they were acquainted, and about half-past 12 o'clock started for home. About 1 o'clock they were seen in Tenth avenue, and the next heard of them was that they entered Smarrigh's saloon. While there a dispute arose between Smarrigh and the men about paying for some drinks they had, and Smarrigh, taking a large-sized revolver from a drawer, fired at O'Connell. The ball entered the unfortunate young man's left breast, inflicting a fatal wound. O'Connell staggered back, saying, "Shandley, I'm shot," and fell into his friend's arms. The noise of the shooting and shouts of Shandley attracted the attention of Officer Phelan, of the Twentieth Precinct, who rushed into the saloon and arrested Smarrigh, who still had the revolver in his hand. O'Connell was taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where Capt. McDonnell, on perceiving his condition, at once telegraphed for an ambulance, and had him removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Captain then locked up Smarrigh, and deemed it advisable to detain Shandley as a witness.

On being notified yesterday, of the wounded man's critical condition, Coroner Croker with his Deputy, Dr. McWhinnie, proceeded to Bellevue Hospital and took O'Connell's ante-mortem statement, which was as follows: I was coming down Thirty-sixth street from Ninth avenue, last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, with James Shandley, on my way home to Tenth avenue, and down Tenth avenue to my house in Thirty-second street. While we were going down Tenth avenue, Shandley said to me "Come Tommy, the Italians are open, let us go in and take a drink." We went in, and Shandley asked the Italian for a drink, but the latter said he would not give him any, as Shandley had no money. I put my hand in my pocket and pulled out fifty cents and paid for the two drinks. I then went out and left Shandley in the saloon. While I was talking to a man at the door, Shandley called out for me to come in. When I went in Shandley said, "Tommy, have you ten cents around you?" I said that I had, and while I was putting my hand in my pocket to pull it out, the Italian behind the bar took a revolver out of a drawer and shot me. I said, "Shandley, I'm shot." I don't know whether Shandley had any quarrel with the Italian while I was at the door. I never had any quarrel with the Italian, and I can't say whether he intended to shoot me or Shandley; but I saw him, as sure as there is a God in heaven, take the pistol from the drawer and shoot me. I saw him shoot off the same revolver a couple of times the same evening, I suppose to see whether it was in working order or not. This was when I was coming home from work, about 5 o'clock in the evening. I only drank three or four glasses of beer during the whole evening. I have known the Italian who shot me since last September.

Justice Murray committed Smarrigh yesterday to await the result of O'Connell's injuries, which are pronounced fatal. The prisoner claims to have acted in self-defense.

FATAL BRAWL IN A WILLIAMSBURG BEER SALOON.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fight, which at present seems clouded in some obscurity, took place in Moore street, Brooklyn, E. D., by which a young man named William Platford lost his life. A woman named Lith keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 100 Moore street, and at No. 94 Moore street there resides a man named Kleimner, who is a married man, and a scissors-grinder by occupation. Kleimner has a son who is married, and resides in Varet street. The Kleimners, father and son, have been in the habit of patronizing Mrs. Lith's saloon, and, it is said, incurred a debt of several dollars. At a late hour on Saturday night Mrs. Lith went to the house of the elder Kleimner and requested payment of the money due her. John Kleimner and his wife were visiting at his father's house, and the whole party adjourned to Mrs. Lith's saloon where they began drinking and remained some time. They then strolled out to the street and met again at John Goetz's saloon, No. 88 Moore street. Here a discussion was commenced about the money due to Mrs. Lith, and Platford, who was playing with a little child in front of Goetz's saloon, became involved in the controversy, being acquainted with the parties. He defended Mrs. Lith's claim, and provoked some ill-feeling, from which a brief fight ensued, at the termination of which it was found that Platford had been stabbed in the head. His wound was not considered very serious at the time, but he began to sink about midnight, and died between 1 and 2 o'clock. The younger Kleimner was arrested at the termination of the brawl, as was also his father, but the latter was released soon afterward, and up to 11 o'clock last night had not been rearrested. It was found that the knife had penetrated Platford's skull, but young Kleimner denies that he inflicted the wound, and says that it was done by his father.

FIFTH AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS QUARRELING.

Quite a stir was created on Saturday at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street in consequence of a dispute which arose between two property-owners, Mr. George Kemp and Mr. Nash, in reference to the boundary line between their lots. About six years ago Mr. Nash bought the lot upon the south-east corner of Fifty-first street and Fifth avenue, and erected upon it a brown-stone house. The adjoining property belongs to Mr. Kemp, and some twelve months ago he proposed to erect a large building upon this site. When the survey of his lot was made he claims to have discovered that the stoop of Mr. Nash's house extended seven inches over the boundary line of his property. Mr. Nash contends that his house does not encroach upon Mr. Kemp's property, and both wish the question to be decided in court, but neither is willing to commence the suit. On Saturday Mr. Kemp employed a large number of laborers and stone-cutters, and cut away about four feet of the stoop of Mr. Nash's residence to the depth of seven inches, in the absence of the proprietor, who, on his return home in the course of the day, attempted to arrest the workmen. Mr. Kemp came forward and said he had directed the men to do so, and that he was the person who should be arrested. Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, sent a special force to the scene with orders to arrest those who should disturb the peace. A large crowd collected to witness the dispute, which, owing to the presence of the Police, did not result in any disturbance. Should the case be decided against Mr. Nash in court, a slice seven inches in depth will have to be taken off his house and stoop.

THE SCHOOL OF TRADES.

The School of Trades is an institution which has been started under the management of several kind-hearted ladies, and, as its name indicates, means work. It is not a charity in the ordinary sense of giving, but a charity in the sense of teaching people how to earn a respectable livelihood by honest, well directed effort. The house or home industries are the boundaries of the aim which the managers have in view.

To perfect in those seeking domestic service a knowledge of all its duties, from the laundry to the sewing-room, the institution offers the instruction of competent teachers during the day, while the hours of the evening will be devoted to secular studies and religious exercises. No one will be boarded in the house, but all will be welcome to the instructions given. The building is situated in West Twenty-sixth street, No. 124, and is now opened for applicants. It is supported by voluntary subscription, and the ladies who have taken an interest in it solicit donations, not only of money, but all articles of furniture and domestic utensils will be most gratefully received, whether old or new, whole or dilapidated, from a match-box to an organ. An employment office and a laundry are connected with the building.

UNHEALTHY POLICE QUARTERS.

The accommodations furnished to the Police force of the Nineteenth Precinct are considered to be the poorest in the City, and by no means adequate to the requirements of the men stationed there. The station is situated in Fifty-ninth street, and was originally intended for thirty men. When it became necessary to increase the force to fifty and sixty men by means of additions and alterations the premises were sufficiently enlarged and improved to afford the ordinary accommodations. But since the number has been raised to 100, the men have been subjected to the most serious inconvenience. The Police Commissioners have several times promised to remedy this state of things, but no action has been yet taken. Two rooms, situated in a building in the rear of the station, were rented for the purpose of lodging some of the men. These rooms are 20 feet long by 15 feet wide, and into this space thirty men are crowded. The accommodation in the station is also insufficient for the number lodged there. This condition of affairs endangers the health of the officers, and is regarded by them as a great hardship.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.

THE HARLEM PRESBYTERIANS—SERMON BY DR. ADAMS.

The newly erected Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, was opened for public worship for the first time yesterday with the regular service of the Presbyterian Church, the usual dedication services having been deferred to next Sunday, the 31st. The edifice is a beautiful one, though not as spacious as the generality of churches down town. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and covers 100 by 65 feet of ground, exclusive of the attached lecture-room building. The exterior walls are constructed of freestone from Belleville, N. J., studded with tinted gray Nova Scotia stone. Two towers crown the roof, one of which is yet to be surmounted by a tall stone spire. The interior, which is 50 by 81, and 56 feet in height from floor to ceiling, is arranged in cathedral form, the roof being supported by five slender columns, situated on the extreme east and west aisles. The frescoing is characterized by a liberal but tasteful distribution of delicate, bright colors, and the windows are of stained glass, rich in design and tracery. The pulpit and pews are of black walnut. Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, architects, superintended the construction of the edifice, which cost about $100,000, mostly subscribed by the congregation. The services yesterday consisted of the "Invocation," delivered by the Pastor, Rev. James S. Ramsay, the "Te Deum," in G, by a choir of twenty voices, scripture reading by Rev. Henry U. Field, D.D., singing of the "Coronation." Prayer by Rev. John Spaulding, and a sermon by Rev. Dr. William Adams, who selected as his text, Psalm xxvi., 8: "Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honor dwelleth." In his opening remarks the preacher contrasted the present freedom and power of Christianity as evinced in the erection of Christian churches by the spontaneous acts of individuals, and the depressed and persecuted condition of the Church during the preaching of Paul, the apostle, when the caves and dens of the earth were resorted to by the righteous for the purpose of undisturbed worship of the Supreme Creator according to the doctrines of His Son. Although the proper temple of Christianity is the soul, these churches were necessary to secure its confidence and permanency. The structure and formalities of idolatry were fast passing to their destiny as mere monuments of antiquity, and the temple of Vesta and other relics of vanquished superstition and false divinities have all decayed before triumphant Christianity. There was good reason to rejoice in the crumbling of these monuments of impostures. The importance of edifices of worship could be better appreciated when the effect they produce on the mind as symbols of the glory of the Creator was considered. What world-wide memories belonged to the old edifice of Edinburgh and other places throughout Europe; and even in this land where Davies preached and Edwards reasoned, and where many other luminaries made the churches the classic ground of logical argument, with good reason he and his hearers might congratulate themselves on the completion of the edifice inside whose walls he anticipated the occurrence of many holy scenes. In speaking upon the presence of God in the earthly sanctuaries and the signs by which that presence was made manifest, the preacher said that although God appeared to Moses and Abraham and in the temple of Zion by sound and vision, He was afterward manifest in the human form as Jesus Christ, and the Son of God did not confine his presence to any one locality, and no one place was to be consecrated to that presence. It was not necessary to make a pilgrimage across the ocean to meet Him, because he is there no more than He is here. He Himself said, "To the very end of the world the Father and I will come and manifest Ourselves to men." Believing in no corporal presence in the Eucharist or in theatrical solemnities attendant upon the funeral services of a dead church lying in state, they still felt that God was present by their love for his truth, by a spirit of penitence for sins, by a spirit of forgiveness toward their fellow-men, by acts of charity to the poor, by a spiritual and earnest prayer, and by the peaceful joy which proceeds from an intelligent faith. By these signs the spiritual presence was made more manifest than by the clouds and smoke of the ancient tabernacles.

BAPTIST CHURCH DEDICATION.

NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP IN HARLEM—SERMON BY REV. HALSEY MOORE.

Dedicatory services were held yesterday in the Second Baptist Church of Harlem, situated in One Hundred and Eleventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues. At the morning service the Pastor of the church, Rev. Halsey Moore, preached from the text: "If thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence." After referring to the necessity for the presence of God with the Christian in every walk of life, the preacher made application of the words of the text to the congregation he addressed, then just setting out in their enterprise of dedicating a new house of worship. The Church, above all else, he said, needed the abiding presence of God. Over her portals should be written, "Emanuel, which, being interpreted, means God with us." It was worthy of observation, too, that Moses was satisfied with none less than God Himself. The angels Gabriel or Michael, or all of the hosts of heaven were unacceptable to him, and without a promise of the accompanying presence of the great Ruler of all he would not move. So, too, the members of that church should send up the oft-repeated prayer: "If Thy presence go not with us carry us not up hence." The presence of God with the Church separated and distinguished it from the world; and in organizing a new congregation, while men of energy, earnestness, and influence were desirable to success, and money would be found convenient in the church as in the house, yet without the presence of God all would prove vain and fruitless. As the presence of God was necessary and desirable to the Church, so was it unwelcome to and undesired by those of the world. The lurking assassin, the slinking thief, those in our Legislature passing acts on righteousness and doing deeds of wickedness, and the man who deals death to his fellow man over the counter, want not His presence. But what a blessing to the Church is that for which Moses prayed! With it the Church rests in blissful fellowship with the Most High, and well she might exclaim: "Give me Thy presence, or let me die here." Her mission is to seek the lost, bring back the wandering, to make men better, purer, and grander, and lift them, if possible, up to the stature of Christ. In this mission, if God be not with them, well might they, like Moses, refuse to move an inch. It was most desirable for the congregation in the outset to be clear of debt. If a church have a debt, there will always be some one mean enough to ride it, and the spurs are sure to stick in the Pastor. But out of debt, and God's presence with them, the armies of Egypt, the Red Sea, and the dark river would be as naught. Let them, he said in conclusion, forget all real or imaginary differences and offenses, and praying for the accompanying presence of God, go forward in the mission they had undertaken.

In the evening also, quite interesting services were held, and at both liberal contributions were made, to be applied in liquidation of the debt of the church. The edifice, which is evidently but for temporary use, is neat, airy, and one story high, built of frame. It was well filled with an evidently intelligent and refined congregation, and presented a peaceful and pleasing sequel to recent litigation in the courts in relation to Baptist interests in Harlem.

WHITSUNTIDE AMONG THE GERMANS.

Whitsuntide was yesterday duly observed in the German churches, and the services were largely attended. To-day, Whitmonday will be celebrated by a variety of festivities and entertainments arranged by the numerous German musical and vocal societies and clubs. The main feature of the day will be the picnic and Summer-night's festival of the New-York Allgemaine Saengerbund at the Jones' Wood Colosseum. This morning a procession will be formed at head-quarters—the Germania Assembly Rooms—by the societies and clubs composing the Saengerbund, which will be joined by a rifle company. Major Sauer will act as Marshal, and will lead the procession through several of the principal streets of the east side to the boat at the foot of Eighth street.

The Beethoven Maennerchor will give a Summer-night's festival and a musical entertainment at Terrace Garden. An operatic entertainment by the pupils of the singing-schools established by the society will be a feature of the day's amusement.

THE MODEL POLICE SURGEON.

It having been rumored that a change was about to be made in the Board of Police Surgeons grounded on the ungentlemanly and brutal conduct of one of its members who was cowhided by another member in return, a TIMES reporter called on Commissioner Gardner yesterday to ascertain what steps has been taken by the Police Board toward that end. Commissioner Gardner said, "The matter stands at present just in this way: The Medical Director was requested to inform the Police Commissioners whether three examining surgeons were absolutely necessary. He reported that two examining surgeons in conjunction with himself could perform all the necessary duties. His report was referred to a committee of Commissioners Charlick, Disbecker, and myself. We have not yet taken action regarding it."

ALLEGED POCKET-PICKING IN CHURCH.

Mrs. Jane Bulger, of No. 97 East Broadway, was intently engaged at her devotions yesterday morning in St. Theresa's R. C. Church, corner of Henry and Rutgers streets, when she felt something tugging at her pocket, which contained her purse with $1 in it. Turning quickly around, she discovered a woman in the next pew assiduously trying to get possession of the purse. She caused the woman's arrest, who, when arraigned before Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court, gave her name as Maria Anderson. She was held in $1,000 bail for trial. The affair caused quite a commotion in the church. Mrs. Anderson, who is a respectable-looking woman, denies the charge emphatically.

BUTT RIELLEY AND THE ALLIGATORS.

THE MISFORTUNES OF A SPORTING MAN IN THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Frank Kerns, the well-known Ethiopian comedian, becoming consumptive last Fall, journeyed South, and settled for the Winter at Enterprise, on the St. John's River, Florida. Before leaving this City he promised his business partner, Mr. Edward Powers, to send on a couple of young alligators. On Thursday last a large box containing sixteen young alligators arrived from Florida, and was duly deposited in Messrs. Powers & Kerns' store, corner of Prince and Crosby streets. The alligators became great pets of the actors who frequent the establishment, and the news of their arrival soon spread through the Fourteenth Ward. It reached the ears of Mr. Hugh Rielly, better known as "Butt" Rielly. Mr. Rielly is one of the best known of the sporting men who make Houston street their head-quarters. Mr. Rielly is a professional athlete, trainer, and pugilist. He is what is called "a handsome sport." On Saturday Mr. Rielly put on his best clothes and, with a large solitaire diamond on his shirt front, and his black velvet coat buttoned up, sauntered down to Powers & Kerns'. He ordered a bottle of wine, and said, "Eddy, I hear Frank sent you some alligators. I want one. How much will she cost?" Mr. Powers said, "I tell you what, Butt, they're all in the box there, and if you can take him out you may have the biggest one. But look out for them." "How big are they?" asked Mr. Rielly. "Three feet," said Mr. Powers. "Oh, pshaw," said Mr. Rielly, and without taking off his velvet coat he plunged his right arm into the box. He firmly grasped the neck of the largest of the young alligators, and success seemed all but certain. The alligator wriggled, and disturbed another young alligator. The latter young alligator opened and shut his mouth, and deftly removed about a square inch of flesh from Mr. Reilly's hand, and also the sleeve of his velvet coat. Mr. Reilly was surprised, and dropped the young alligator. He gave vent to his feelings in a howl of agony, and rushing to the bar seized a glass ice-pitcher which he passionately broke over the head of the young alligator. It didn't seem to disturb the alligator, and Mr. Rielly left the saloon a sadder and a wiser and a more excited man. Three young men, who abide in Houston street, have already been soundly drubbed for having discussed the physical conformation of alligators in Mr. Rielly's presence.

THE STAGE DRIVERS TO STRIKE.

It was stated last evening that, unless the representatives of the various stage lines of the City agreed this morning to advance the wages of the drivers from $2 50 to $3 a day, the men would go on strike on all the lines and refuse to return to work until their demands were complied with. Efforts were made recently by the drivers to induce their employers to increase their wages, but the latter showed no disposition to make any departure from the previous rates. A strike was then threatened by the men, but on further deliberation the matter was placed in the hands of a committee representing the employes of the various lines. This committee was authorized to treat with the managers of the different companies on behalf of the drivers, who promised to be guided by them in the matter. Yesterday the committee made their report, in which it was stated that the companies had distinctly refused to make any concessions, and they recommended the men to strike. The general feeling among the drivers was in favor of following the advice of the committee. What the result will be upon travel can well be imagined if the drivers are united in this determination, and are met with a refusal. Their places could probably be supplied, however, at short notice.

It was agreed that the strike, if it takes place, commence at 6 o'clock this morning. It was provided, however, that the men on the Fourteenth street line should be allowed to make two trips until they had an opportunity of informing their employers. It was also agreed that the drivers should remain on strike until all their grievances were removed, including the deposit of $6 on being employed, and the making good of all counterfeit stamps placed in the receptacle in the stages, as well as the necessity of being a citizen and a resident of the City. It was said that 400 men would be on strike by noon. It is believed by the men that the employers will hold out a few days. The relief fund will be drawn upon by the drivers during the strike.

A SKELETON IN THE HOUSE.

There is the authority of a respectable old adage for the notion that a skeleton is to be found in every house. This, however, applies to those that have tenants. It may be assumed that physicians are exceptions to the rule and have two generally. During the May-moving fever there must be a strange rattling of bones if every family packs up and carries with it its particular skeleton. That some mistakes in the matter of baggage of this kind are occasionally made was evidenced yesterday by the discovery of a skeleton of a full-grown female in a box in the basement of the unoccupied house No. 639 Sixth street. It would be a relief to the public, doubtless, to find that there was one family that stood out with pleasant exception to the general rule touching skeletons. But unfortunately the bones showed marks of wiring. This was taken as a proof that the skeleton had been the property of a physician, and its loss is no evidence that he did not carry another with him when leaving. An inspection of newly-vacated houses sometimes discovers traces of queer doings by their late inhabitants, and who knows but this skeleton may have a strange history.

A PANEL-HOUSE IN THE TWENTY-NINTH PRECINCT.

On Saturday evening Capt. McCullogh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, received information that some suspicious persons had hired the second floor of the house No. 103 West Twenty-fourth street. He proceeded to the house, and on examining the rooms found that they had been fully fitted up with all the necessary appliances for carrying on the system of robbery known as "the panel game." He broke all the furniture, and carried off the false doors, completely gutting the rooms hired and fitted out by the thieves. Some other members of the fraternity must have been jealous of the new rival.

STRUCK WITH A BEER GLASS.

John Hulscher, of St. Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth street, and William Shaw, of One Hundred and Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, quarreled early yesterday morning in the beer-saloon of Thomas Handel, corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street and St. Nicholas avenue, when Hulscher struck Shaw on the head with a lager-beer glass, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Shaw was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. Hulscher escaped.

DR. NORVAL'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Dr. James Norval, Surgeon of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 630 Hudson street. The remains were escorted to Green-Wood Cemetery by the Seventy-ninth Regiment and Scotia Lodge No. 634 F. and A. M., of which the doctor was a member, where they were interred with military and Masonic honors.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Signor E. Muzio is at the Everett House.

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, is at the Brevoort House.

Owen M. Lacy, United States Consul at Panama, is at the Astor House.

Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major Beasley, of the British Army; Lieut. Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, and Thomas G. Cary, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Hoffman House.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE.

Both Houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts have voted to abolish the State Constabulary, and by large majorities. Whether the Governor will sign the bill is not yet known, but the vote in the two Houses would indicate that even a veto could not save the Constabulary. Its fate is due, in the opinion of the Worcester *Spy*, as much to a general conviction that it was inefficient and corrupt as to hostility to the special work with which it was mainly occupied. The *Spy* continues: "There must be some foundation for this belief; it could not otherwise have obtained such general acceptance; but what proportion of the officers were justly chargeable with these faults no one undertakes to say, nor have investigations into the conduct of accused officers usually been successful in establishing the truth of the charges made. * * * Gov. Andrew, who was not a prohibitionist, was strongly in favor of the State Constabulary. He thought the Governor should have at his command a force intermediate between the local Police and the Militia, which might be called on to preserve order in emergencies when the former might be lacking in numbers or experience, and the latter could not be called out so promptly, or when at hand would not be so well adapted to the purpose as a smaller number of well-disciplined peace officers. Many times during the year there are large assemblages at places distant from cities, where there are no local officers familiar with the persons or practices of the rogues who seek victims at these gatherings. The investigation of great crimes, such as burglary, arson, or murder, committed in small towns, where there are no officers familiar with that kind of work, also calls for the service of men who are authorized to act in the discharge of their duty anywhere within the limits of the State, and by experience and training have become as efficient as the best city Police."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Liederhein Vocal Society celebrated its seventh anniversary at the Turn Hall last night.

The Maimonides Library Association inaugurated their new library and club-rooms yesterday at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms.

Mr. I. Smith Homans, editor of the *Bankers' Magazine*, died on Saturday evening at his residence in this City, after a few weeks' illness.

An unknown German committed suicide yesterday by jumping off Pier No. 41 North River. He was about thirty-seven years old, with plaid shirt and black pants.

The Governor has appointed Geo. Wilson, of this City, Arbitration Clerk of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, pursuant to chapter 278 of the laws of 1874.

The Saengerlust Society gave a musical entertainment at the Union Park, on Sixty-third street and First avenue, yesterday afternoon, in which several other societies participated.

Mr. Aaron Block, a commission merchant, residing at No. 21 Canton street, Brooklyn, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received two weeks ago by falling from his wagon in Third avenue.

The services held yesterday at the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, were attended by several visitors from the City and suburbs, who afterward inspected the various departments of the institution.

Officer Martin, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested James Goggin and Cornelius Rice, on complaint of William Bradley, of New Jersey, on a charge of highway robbery. They were held in $2,000 bail to answer at General Sessions.

The Temperance Society of the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church held a meeting last evening which was numerously attended. Rev. Wm. H. Boole presided, and introduced Mesdames Hamilton and Collins, both of whom argued in favor of total abstinence, and related their experience in visiting saloons in this and neighboring cities.

At 9:30 o'clock last night Richard Donovan, a young man employed by the janitor of the Drexel building, was stabbed in the hand by William Powell, of New-Jersey, in the hall of the third floor of No. 37 Park row. Powell attempted to rob him, but was alarmed by his cries for help, and for revenge inflicted a slight wound in his right hand. He then escaped.

Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, made a raid, on Saturday night, on the disorderly house No. 65 West Houston street, and arrested Thomas Gill and Ella Morton, the proprietors of the place, together with about forty inmates. The proprietors were held in $2,000 bail each by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and the others discharged.

On Saturday evening as Mr. Morris Cohen, of No. 128 St. Mark's place, was returning from the bank with $400 to pay his employes, and while ascending the stairs leading to his office, he was met by an unknown man, who threw cayenne pepper in his eyes and attempted to rob him. Mr. Cohen succeeded in frightening off his assailant, who made his escape, and has not since been arrested.

The thirty-third anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Sunday-school, was commemorated last evening at Rev. Dr. Armitage's Church, West Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue. B. J. Judson, the Superintendent of the school, presided. The exercises consisted of singing by the scholars and addresses by Hon. Geo. H. Andrews and Rev. Matthew Hale Smith.

Principal Tulloch, of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, will speak on "Scotland as it is" to-morrow (Monday) evening, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Thomson's,) Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway. He will then describe the religious, social, and political condition of his native land, and this will probably be the only opportunity afforded to the public in this country of hearing this distinguished visitor, whose name is so highly respected both in literary and theological circles at home and abroad.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., will give a free lecture to ladies this afternoon, in the Strong Place Baptist Church, Degraw street, between Columbia and Court streets.

The Prospect Park Cricket Club held its annual meeting on Saturday evening and elected officers for the ensuing year. The club, which will commence play immediately, is mainly composed of journalists.

LONG ISLAND.

Efforts are being made to establish a Board of Health at Port Jefferson, to introduce measures of sanitary reform into the district.

Improvements on Mr. A. T. Stewart's property on Hempstead Plains, are being pushed forward with great energy. The new hotel is nearly completed, and about forty tenement houses adjoining it are also nearly fit for occupancy.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick Henley and James Duncan were arrested in Jersey City Saturday night by detective Howard for passing a worthless $2 bill.

The funeral of the late Alderman Fredericks, of Newark, took place yesterday afternoon from the Union Street M. E. Church, and was attended by the Mayor, Common Council, and a number of prominent officials and citizens. Several lodges of Odd Fellows were also in attendance. After the services in the church the Odd Fellows took charge of the remains and conducted the services at the grave.

Michael Moran, a youth of sixteen, was ejected from Mount Pleasant Park, Jersey City, yesterday, for disorderly conduct. As soon as he got outside, Moran picked up a stone and threw it at Constable Lore, who ejected him, striking him in the back and knocking him down a flight of stairs. The constable subsequently captured his assailant, and locked him up in the First Precinct Station-house to await an examination.

HOMES FOR WORKING GIRLS.

HOW VARIOUS MEN AND WOMEN TALKED AT A BOSTON MEETING.

A convention in the interests of the working girls was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Friday. The morning session was called to order by Aurora H. C. Phelps, who, in a few opening remarks, referred to the convention as celebrating the tenth anniversary of the formation of the New-England Working Women's Homestead League. She spoke of the great good this organization had effected and proposed to do, and expressed a hope that this convention would tend to bring more closely together in interest the working girls and their employers. Miss Jennie Collins followed in remarks concerning the wants of the working classes, and argued the need of working girls having little homes of their own, on which they might fall back when work was not to be obtained. Mr. Norwood Damon spoke of the mercenary spirit of the age. What was wanted, he thought, was to instil into affairs some general appreciation of the æsthetic, the benevolent, and the noble in life. He would agitate until could be found the proper sphere of woman. Mr. George Titcomb said that the remedy in this labor question was to combine together and become capitalists. In the afternoon Miss Phelps delivered an address, in which she argued strongly against the wrongs inflicted upon women by unjust laws and customs, as well as the injuries that women inflict upon themselves. She was followed by Miss Collins, who explained why she had taken the position she had in regard to homesteads for women. She spoke for more than half an hour, and was closely listened to. She was followed by Ida F. Leggett, who made an interesting speech, shortly after the conclusion of which an adjournment was had until evening. At the evening session the attendance was much larger than at either of the day sessions, yet there were plenty of vacant seats in the hall. The meeting was called to order by Miss Aurora Phelps. Dr. Sunderland, of Quincy, was the first speaker, and made quite an argument upon love and the principles of aggregation and progression as the elements upon which the movement in behalf of women was founded, and closed by assuring the audience that it was destined to succeed. Miss Phelps said that she was glad to hear from the lips of an old man who has trodden the hard road of progression, and who with prophetic eye saw the dawn of that glorious day when women's call for co-operative help to found for themselves homes shall be heard and responded to. Hon. E. M. Chamberlin was then introduced, and said that he was happy to add his testimony in behalf of such a worthy movement as he believed this one to be. Mrs. Lawrence, the Vice President, read a poem, after which Mr. Brayton spoke at some length upon the necessity of pushing forward at once this grand scheme to provide homes for working women. He thought that in the community there was a sort of caste which is a great hindrance to progress. He illustrated it by saying that while stopping at the Profile House last Summer a young lady entered the parlor, and, seating herself at the piano, played some beautiful airs. While she was so engaged a young man, accompanied by a lady, entered the room, and the latter remarked to her companion something about the exquisite performance of the young musician. "Oh," replied her gallant, "she is nothing but a Boston schoolmarm." Mr. Brayton said that he happened to know this man, who, only a few years previous, came to Boston from the mountain region, and clad in a homespun suit, and that his mother and sisters were then and are now employed in a cotton mill. He closed by criticising this attempt to form grades or castes in American society. Dr. E. M. Lawrence favored the audience by chanting a refrain of about twenty verses, in the chorus of which he was joined by his wife. Miss Georgianna Cayvan, a very prepossessing young lady, read with fine effect the poem of the "Sewing Bird," which was received with great applause. Miss Collins related some of the difficulties attending the furtherance of the woman's movement, but was glad to see these obstacles and difficulties daily and even hourly removed, and thought that the day was not far distant when success would crown the efforts of the women's movement. Mrs. Ida F. Leggett was the next speaker, and pictured scenes of want and hardship of the poor women, married and single, and condemned those would-be fine people who, instead of helping them substantially, or, as the speaker said, keep them and perhaps their little ones from starvation, gave them a Bible in place of a loaf of bread. After the adoption of resolutions to the effect that the society would heartily join in all efforts to secure homesteads for working men, but first of all, as being the most needy, the working women should be supplied with homes, the meeting adjourned.

M. LOYSON ON CHURCH REFORM.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes on May 13: A very numerous and fashionable audience assembled last night in the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire to listen to M. Hyacinthe Loyson (Père Hyacinthe,) who spoke on the necessity of reform of the Catholic Church. The present conflict he stated to be one between the Roman theocracy and liberty. Being in favor of liberty, and believing in the necessity and indestructability of the Catholic Church, he advocated the reform of its abuses. The Materialist and Positivist schools forget that man is a religious animal. The separation of Church and State, as dreamed by a class of Liberals, is impossible, as separate State and religious moralities cannot be imagined. After rejecting reform by means of a purely theistic Church, because theism is merely a philosophy and not a religion—and by means of Protestantism, because Protestantism is only a religion, but not a universal Church—the speaker laid down as the basis of Catholic Church reform that all schism must be avoided. The present Old Catholic organization in Germany and Switzerland constitutes no schism, but only a provisional organization. If it be not more advanced, the fault lies with those reformers who do not love the Church as their mother. The dogmas of the Catholic Church, as they are common to its eastern and western branches, must be maintained, and are perfectly reconcilable with modern civilization. In the discipline of the Church, reform is necessary, by making confession and clerical celibacy optional, by restoring to the communities the right of electing their priests and bishops, and by using the liturgy only in the respective national languages. Other reforms may present themselves when once the Church has been reawakened. In his peroration, the speaker endeavored chiefly to refute the common objection to reform that the Catholic Church is dead. M. Loyson, who spoke for two hours, was frequently very warmly applauded. However, it is not probable that he will find here a favorable soil for his efforts. The educated classes in Belgium are in favor of the separation of Church and State, and submit as regards themselves to the rites of the Church partly from habit and partly for the sake of respectability. The less intellectual classes, putting aside a certain number of artisans in the large towns who profess materialist and socialist principles, are bigoted Romanists.

ENGLISH SPECULATION IN NEW CALEDONIA.

The French penal colony of New Caledonia, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has its Marquis of Carabas in the shape of a capitalist and universal trader of the name of Eglingson, of whom the *Temps* gives an account. He provides the Government with flour and beef from Melbourne, and the public with groceries, issues notes which he will take as payment for his own goods, and accommodates his clients with anything they require, from a bushel of apples to a church or a factory. All the wine in Noumea is in his cellars, in anticipation of the day when Government will need a supply; meantime he lets a friend have a barrel at 550 francs which sold last year at 185. Having once, while visiting Sydney, met two young musicians of merit, he induced them to come to Noumea, promising them receipts to the amount of 5,000 francs. Seeing them under his patronage, the Free Masons of the place gave them a ball, where the young musicians performed for 2,000 francs—so much off Eglingson's guarantee.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN.

The *Friend of India* states that a company has just been established at Moscow for the purpose of opening direct commercial relations with Afghanistan. The company, which has a capital of 1,000,000 roubles, is engaged in forming a caravan, which in a month or two is to proceed from the western shores of the Caspian to Astrabad, and further on to Shahrood, Meshed, Herat, and Cabul. At the latter place the proceeds of the sales are to be invested in native articles, to be exported by way of the Bamian to Balkh, Koondooz, and Bokhara. As the road of the caravan party lies through the territory of the same Toorkoman tribes who were attacked in the Attrek campaign, the expedition may, the *Friend of India* says, produce complications which, in their turn, may lead to fresh hostilities. But for this circumstance the plan would be easy of accomplishment, considering that the road from the Attrek to Herat leads through a succession of well watered and perfectly passable valleys. It is, in truth, the old caravan route. It is probably with a view to contingencies that the Krasnovodsk territory has just been formed into a special military district under the orders of the Governor of the Caucasus.

MURDER IN LANCASTER COUNTY, PENN.

COLUMBIA, Penn., May 24.—Julius L. Shuman, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Lancaster County, was shot and mortally wounded by Jacob Wittmer, at Washington, Lancaster County, last evening. Wittmer was intoxicated, and had threatened to shoot his wife, when Sheeman entered Wittmer's house and interfered. The ball entered the abdomen and lodged in the spine. The wound is considered mortal. Wittmer was arrested and sent to jail at Lancaster.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 23.—Sugar—demand light and holders firm; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 18½@20 reals ℘ arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 24½@29½ reals; Molasses Sugar, 15½@16¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 15½@16 reals; fair to good, Refining, 17@17½ reals; Grocery grades, 20¾@21½ reals. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 332,500 bxs. and 25,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 45,500 bxs. and 8,000 hhds.; exported during the week 33,000 bxs. and 9,400 hhds., including 12,500 bxs. and 7,600 hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $32@$33 ℘ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $80@$82 ℘ quintal; Goshen, $83@$85. Flour, $26 50@$27 50 ℘ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $38@$40 ℘ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $29 50@$30 ℘ quintal; in tins, $34@$35. Potatoes, $16 ℘ bbl. Tallow, $22 50@$23 ℘ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $17@$18 ℘ arrobe; White, $25@$30. Coal-oil, 6 reals ℘ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $7 50. Lumber—White Pine, $60@$65; Pitch Pine, $55 ℘ M. Box Shooks, 9½ reals; Sugar Hogshead Shooks, 42 reals; Molasses Hogshead Shooks, 36 reals. Freights nominal; ℘ box of Sugar, loading at Havana, for the United States, 75c. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 105@106 premium; short sight, 108@109 premium; 60 days, gold, 130@131 premium; short sight, 133@134 premium; on London, 160@162 premium; on Paris, 130@132 premium.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, May 23.—Printing Cloths were a trifle easier in prices at the close. Sales of the week, 30,800 pieces.

[Advertisement.]

Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. His style for the present season is better than "greenbacks;" a fair trade admits of no discount.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Wm. Orton, Mrs. Orton, Mrs. E. L. Childs, Capt. Charles W. M. Coote, Chas. Philipson, W. O. Brown, Mrs. Brown, W. H. See, A. S. Wood, Mrs. S. S. Parramore, Miss L. E. Parramore, Miss S. A. Parramore, Miss Maggie Porter, Miss Jennie Jackson, Tho. Rutting, B. M. Holmes, Mr. Danforth, Mrs. Danforth, Charles Lichtenberg, Mrs. E. Lichtenberg, Miss Emma Martine, T. O. Palme, E. Carr, Charles Preston, J. P. Howard and wife, Miss R. Otans, W. H. Munroe, Charles G. Johnson, John Orpe, Master G. Howard, Master P. Howard, A. Kinkel, W. H. Kimball, H. C. Seaman, J. L. Seaman, E. G. Sawyer, William Hibbers, S. A. Sawyer, J. M. Cohn, Chas. M. Nichols, Miss Ida Nunes, Miss C. Nunes, Miss J. Nunes, R. Nunes, wife, and servant, Capt. T. L. Brent, Mrs. Brent, infant, and servant, Miss L. Welch, George Coxon, Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Mrs. Schwartz.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—Dr. James Irvine and lady, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss A. Taylor, Master Wm. Taylor, Master James Taylor, Ed. Stuart, Mr. Canning, Mr. Dean, W. Lovett, D. Tomlinson, Hy Teggert, George French, Charles Millward, K. M. Sahroff, Joseph Lewis, Charles Cookson, E. A. Leigh, H. W. Bowen, Mr. Hussey, Capt. J. H. Allen, U. S. N., Mrs. Broadhead and child, Rev. J. M. Alexander, lady, child, and infant, Thomas S. Stephens & Sons, D. Wilkins, Otto Schucht, E. G. Buckingham, W. H. Palmer, Charles Groshob, Mrs. Steel, Miss Freund, Miss Julia Connell, Miss M. English, Miss Herrick, Miss Annie Renwick.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:36 | Sun sets.....7:19 | Moon rises..2:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:04 | Gov. Island..3:53 | Hell Gate..5:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, May 24.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool May 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 56 cabin and 861 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. May 16, lat. 50 20, lon. 16 09, passed steam-ship Great Western, from Bristol, for New-York; 21st, lat. 43 02, lon. 53 41, a North German steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool May 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 19, lat. 46 16, lon. 39 10, passed bark Athlete, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Londonderry, for Boston; same date, lat. 46 01, lon. 39 52, ship Rhoda, (of Quebec,) steering W.; 20th, lat. 44 40, lon. 46 30, steam-ship City of Chester, hence, for Liverpool; 21st, lat. 42 34, lon. 50 53, a Bristol steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 42 15, lon. 52 10, a brig-rigged steam-ship do.

Steam-ship St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Pederson, Bergen May 5, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. May 15, lat. 47 28, lon. 40, spoke bark Bermadotte, (Norw.,) bound W.; 16th, lat. 45 50, lon. 44 12, passed a bark with foretopmast and maingallantmast carried away; no color shown; 17th, lat. 44 02, lon. 47 51, bark Appia, (Norw.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncy, Gray, Aspinwall May 16, via Kingston, Jam. 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steamship Humboldt, (Ger.,) Blanck, Stettin April 30, via Havre May 8, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co.

Steam-ship Arch Druid, (Br.,) Thompson, Bordeaux May 1, with mdse. to McCullach & Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans May 16 and the Bar 17th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston 21st inst., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship George Welder, (New,) ———, Wilmington, Del., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship St. John, Smith, (new, 2,200 tons,) York, Portland May 18, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Ship Guldrign, (Norw.,) Undvord, Iquique 87 ds., with nitrate of soda to Chas. Luling & Co.

Ship Marianna 6th, (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon 26 ds., with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Piemonte, (Ital.,) Capellino, Genoa 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Tuisko, (Ger.,) Von Thulen, Bremen 61 ds., with mdse and 95 passengers to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Stjernen, (Norw.,) Guttormsen, Limerick 32 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Noah, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Antwerp 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keen, Satilla River, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to J. Biglow & Co.

Bark Fredsel, (Norw.,) Norberg, London 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Devonshire, Bulford, of and 8 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to Jones & Lough.

Brig Rachel Coney, (of Bangor,) Coney, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Helois, (Norw.,) Wenke, Montevideo, via Hampton Roads, 73 ds., with wool to G. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. John L. Merrill, Halsey, St. Jago 15 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Nettie Walker, Drew, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. John E. Sanford, (of Taunton,) Westgate, Pensacola 19 ds., with timber to T. D. Gardner.

Schr. J. G. Crate, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Dradon, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Meteor, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with wrecking material to Coast Wrecking Company.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffery, Baltimore.

Schr. J. G. Wright, Thompson, Tampa Bay, Fla., 10 ds., with cedar to Eagle Pencil Company.

Schr. Mary Alice, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mariner, Smith, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.; rainy and thick.

BELOW.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, from London April 19, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; barks Industrie, (Norw.,) Larsen, from Bordeaux 43 ds.; Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Minssen, from Bremen April 7; all by pilot-boat Pet, No. 9.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ANNAPOLIS, May 24.—The marine guards who have been in charge of the ship King Philip, lying in Annapolis Roads, on account of alleged mutiny which occurred last Monday, returned to the Naval Academy yesterday afternoon, and the King Philip proceeded down the bay.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—A later report than the foregoing states that the King Philip was anchored at Cove Point this morning, with a tug alongside.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24.—Arr. steamers Fannie Cadwalader, from New-York; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; Vineland, from New-York; William Whilden, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, for Wilmington, N. C.; Josephine Thompson, for New-York; Martha Stevens, for New-York; bark Palastina, for Rio; schrs. Alexander Wiley, for Cat Island; E. H. Furbur, for Boston; Avery, for New-Haven; Charley Woolsey, for New-Haven; L. V. D. Fisk, for Boston; J. C. Rogers, for New-Bedford; Mary D. Haskell, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Hermann, for Bremen; brig S. A. Snow, for Halifax.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—Arr. 23d.—Barks Bounding Billow, from Messina; Helen Marion, from Grand Turk.

Arr. 24th.—Steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia; bark, Marathon, from South Amboy; brigs Ruth, from Mayaguez; Planet, from Miragoane; Arichat West, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Hattie Paige, from Mobile; Thomas R. Pillsbury, from Port Royal, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 24.—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Baltimore.

Sld. German war brig Rover, for Norfolk; schrs. Gettysburg, for Philadelphia; M. W. Hupper, for Belfast, Me.; Nellie, for Baltimore; M. C. Mosely, for Georgetown.

LEWES, Del., May 24.—Steamer Ohio, from Liverpool, passed here at 2:30 P. M., for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, May 24.—In the notice relative to Race Rocks, published to-day, "Dwelling-house for Keeper" should read "Dwelling-house for Workmen."

By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

SPOKEN, &c.

By bark Tuisko—April 28, lat. 45 22, lon. 35 04, spoke bark Goethe, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for New-York.

By pilot-boat Pet No. 9—May 23d, brig Laura B., (of St. John, N. B.,) from West Indies, for Maitland, N. S.

By bark Guldrign—April 18, lat. 30 S., lon. 31 W., exchanged signals with a British ship showing letters H. C. F. R., from ——, for Auckland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, N. G., May 15.—Arr. May 3, steamer Moselle, from Southampton; 5th, steamer Henry Chauncey, from New-York; 6th, steamer Cuban, from Liverpool; 7th, steamer Moltke, from Bremen; 8th, steamer Alsatia, from Hamburg; steamer Elbe, from Southampton; 14th, her Britannic Majesty's steamer Wye, from Portsmouth; her Britannic Majesty's steamer Service, from Portsmouth.

Sld. May 4, steamer Acapulco, for New-York (direct;) 5th, schrs. S. Potter, for Savana Key; 6th, H. G. Dow, for Pascagoula; steamers City of Guatemala, for New-York, via Jamaica; 7th, Moselle, for Southampton; 8th, Moltke, for Bremen; 9th, Alsatia, for Savanilla; 11th, Elbe, for Greytown; Rising Star, for New-York; 12th, Cuban, for Liverpool; schrs. R. Dewey, for Pascagoula; H. D. Huddell, for Trinidad; 15th, brig Silenzio, for Mexico; steamer Hy. Chauncey, for Kingston, Jamaica.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, May 25.—The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York, May 16, arrived at this port at 3:30 this (Sunday) morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 24.—The North German Lloyds steam-ships America, Capt. Schuleuberg, from New-York May 13, and Nurnberg, Capt. Jaeger, from Baltimore May 9, arr. at this port to-day, and proceeded to Bremen.

PLYMOUTH, May 24.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Stahl, from New-York May 14, for Hamburg, reached this port this morning, and proceeded.

SILVER

BRIDAL GIFTS

AT RETAIL BY

The Gorham Company

The richest and largest collection of Silver Wedding Gifts in new articles and designs ever shown in this City, from the least expensive to the most elaborate and costly. Also a complete assortment of their celebrated

ELECTRO-PLATE

Tea Sets, Dinner Services, &c., &c.

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,

No. 1 BOND ST., Near Broadway.

CARPETS,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

MOQUETS, $3 up.
VELVET CARPETS, from $2 per yard upward.
BODY BRUSSELS, from $1 75 per yard upward.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, from $1 10 per yard upward.
THREE-PLY, from $1 25 per yard upward.
INGRAIN, (all Wool,) from 65c. per yard upward.

MATTINGS,

PLAIN CHECKS and FANCY, from 25 cents per yard upward.

OIL-CLOTHS,

(all widths,) from 50 cents per yard upward.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

REAL LACE CURTAINS, from $10 per pair.
GUIPURE, from $7 50 upward.
NOTTINGHAM, from $2 50 upward.
Window Shades, Hollands, &c., Reps, Satines, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Gimps, Fringes, Cords and Tassels, in endless variety.

Lambrequins and Cornices,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

Nos. 183 and 185 6th Avenue,

(one door below 13th st.)

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—FROM AUCTION, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,

English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c.; 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine good window-shades, $2 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson st., opposite Dominick.

ALL LADIES ANNOYED BY HAIR GROWing on the brow, lips, or face, should (personally) apply to Mme. JULIAN, No. 649 6th av., corner 38th st. She removes the disfigurement instantaneously by an application not injurious to the skin. Call from 11 to 4 daily.